Senate should proceed to elect.

(Signed.)

o'clock.

## one month,

MONDAY, March 5, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Reports from standing committees were filed.

WHAT DEBTS ARE VALID, &C The resolutions (heretofore published declaring what character. Kindness and courtesy have always characterists are valid, and what not valid under the ordinance of terized our deliberations. I do not remember a single e Convention, were considered on their second reading. unpleasant occurrence during the present session They were adopted scription, without opposition, except to fifth, proposing to pay Judges the pay due them dur-

STAW LAW. The bill to change the jurisdictions of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The remainder of the morning's session, and the entire vening's session were taken up with the consideration of the Revenue bill. The bill passed its second reading, with important amendment, and was filed for its final read-

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, March 5. Resolutions of inquiry, relative to State cotton and rosin. stroduced by Mr. Hoke on Saturday, were taken up and Mr. Scoggin introduced a resolution concerning the pe

and mileage of officers and members of the General Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses receive follars per day each, and each member, four dollars cary, the Prencipal Clerks each, five dollars per day; -i-tant Clerks each four dollars per day; the Door Keep cach, four dollars per day; and in addition, each offi r and member, ten cents per mile to and from his resince, to the Capital over the most direct road. Referred. Mr. Smith of Columbus, a resolution requiring the Ju-iciary Committee to ascertain and report whether certain

864 65, are still in force. Adopted. . Wheeler, from the Committse on Claims, reported a estitute for the resolution in favor of certain disabled Hawes, Hoke and Hamilton. rs. Referred to said committee, on Saturday, andry amendments were offered to the substitute. Mr

ar inoved that the whole subject be indefinitely postmotion of Mr. Barnett, the year and navs were dered. The House refused to postpone indefinitely.

The resolution and amendment were referred, on motion Mr. Russell, to the Finance Committee. SUPERMY COURT VS. COURT OF CONFERENCE. The built in relation to the Judiciary, was considered as

This bill provides that the Judges heretofore elected to old the Supreme and Superior Courts, shall hold terms the Supreme Court in the city of Maleigh, on the 2nd anday of June and December—seven Judges constitution provides. It further provides that the eleven Judge ely, or as arranged by themselves, or it efault of such arrangement, by assignment of the Governor, hold the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In errout, the Governor shall assign one of the supernu-

This bill passed its second reading as follows: YLAS - Messrs, Barnett, Beasley, Bonner, Burgess, Cald-. Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick. Cox. Crais gan, Davis of Halifax, Dickey, Farrow, Foster, Gaine y, Harrison, Harrington, Hawes, Holderby, Ho on, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Joyn Kenau, Lee of Gates, Logan, Luke, Marler, McDonald, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chatham, of Martin, Murril, Niven, Palmer, Paschall, Simmith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Smith I. Thigpen, Waugh, Whitley, Williams, Yellow

cond reading as follows :

Blythe, Bryson, Burton, Campbell, Coates, Cowar ford, Daiby, Davis of Carteret, Dunn, Faircloth o yne, I urr, Hamilton, Harper, Henry, Hodnett, Holmes rton, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jones incy, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, McEachen, McGuire Intosh, McNair, Melson, Mott, Nicks, Potter, Rosebro Scoggin, Teague. Thompson, Trull, Webb and

A bull relating to debts contracted during the war, was led, and passed second reading, and after a protraction cussion passed its third reading under a suspension les, by the following vote:
Messis, Allison, Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blair Candler, Carson, Coates, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Pavis of Carteret, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth of Furr, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Har-Hawes, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Hoke s Houston, Hutchinson, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkin Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kinney, Lee of Gates high of Tyrrell, Logan, Marler, Matthews, McDonald, Eachen, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chat-in, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murrill, Nicks, Palmer, Potasebro, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of rland, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Hertford, Stilley ggin, Teague, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Webb, Wheeler

Williams, Wilson-76.
Messrs. Cameron, Chadwick, Dargan, Gaines nkins of Granville, Kenan, Luke, Lyon, McNair, Yel An engrossed bill to authorize the Public Treasurer make special deposits, passed its several readings.
The House then adjourned.

March 5, 1866.

EVENING SESSION.) The Senate was called to order at 71 o'clock, P. M. The Revenue bill being the unfinished business, was re Various amendments were proposed, but the b its main features was preserved as it came from the House. It passed its second reading.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate ad

TUESDAY, March 6, 1866. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Howard introduced a bill to amend chap. 40 of the vised Code entitled draining, daming and low lands: on motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed third reading.
Mr. Jones of Wake, introduced a resolution in favor of

V. Thompson. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A message from the House transmitting the following Ball to extend the time for collecting taxes under the evenue Ordinance of the Convention; bill to authorize of Chairman of the County Court of Alamance to sell real

sechairman of the County Court of Alamance to sell real state; bill to amend an act concerning the Justices of the Peace in the county of Bladen; bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining Company; bill for the relief of the waters of Lands and Houses; bill to amend chapter 79, i the Revised Code, entitled salaries and fees; bill for the relief of Robt, Christy, and others; bill to amend chapter 75, of the Revised Code, entitled Notaries.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the rules were suspended and the bill varied in a state of the relief of the Robits third reading. ne bill passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. McLean the rules were suspended and

the bill relative to removing dams on the Cape Fear River was taken up, and discussed at some length. On motion 4 Mr. Arendell it was indefinitely postponed. f Mr. Arendell it was indefinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill establishing the rate of at was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Cowles was

on the table.

In this for the relief of the people, authorizing the of the State to subscribe for stock in the anks, came up and was rejected by a vote of 21 to 16.
Bill to authorize the formation of an English and Amer-can Vine and Wool Manufacturing and Agricultural Assoation in the United States, came up, and was indefinitely

A the ssage from the House transmitting the following A the ssage from the House transmitting the following this, viz: Bill relating to debts contracted during the war. fill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' droad Company. Bill to regulate the sale of spirituous nors in the town of Salem. Bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to make special deposits.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Settle addressed the Senate

SENATORS: The Constitution of the State provides that in case of the death, absence from the State or inability of the Governor to discharge the duties of the Chief Magis rate of the State, they shall devolve upon the Speaker of

the Senate for the time being.
The General Assembly has elected me a Solicitor for the ith Judicial circuit. The acceptance of this latter office will vacate the Speakership of the Senate.

I desire therefore, in order to provide against any pos-

the contingency of an interregum in the Executive once, to resign the position of Speaker of the Senate, becore the close of the session, which is now near at hand, in order that you may fill it again.

In severing this connection, allow me to say that we

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

cherish national ideas and sentiments as broad as the continent.

Let us all gather around the alter of patriotism, and sacrifice upon it all sectional parties and ideas, and there are upon it all sectional parties and ideas, and there are upon it all sectional parties and our prayers for the restoration of North Carolina to her former proud position, as a member of the great American Union of States. Until that is accomplished we can do but little to relicate the distress.

Cherish national ideas and sentiments as broad as the Consideration when the hour of adjournment McGuire, McIntosh, McBoiney, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, McBoiney, McMore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Moore of Alamance, Moore o ber of the great American Union of States. Until the complex of the great American Union of States and the complex of the great American Union of States and the complex of the great American Union of States and the great Amer of a generous, manly, brave, poor but honest people.—
Then let us relax no effort to attain this end, but work on and do what is right under all circumstances, and trust

Messrs. Smith of Hertford, Blackmer, Manly, Cameron, and Dargan, addressed the House in support of the bill.

Messrs. Jenkins of Wayne, McNair and Waugh, opposed all to Him who tempers the widns to the shorn lamb. Our association here has been of the most pleasant

And, while I have but imperfectly performed the duties the fifth, proposing to pay Judges the pay due them during the war.

An amendment offered by Mr. Harris of Rutherford, providing that these officers shall not receive more than

"providing that these officers shall not receive more than the salaries received prior to May 20th, 1861, or its equivalent in currency of the United States," was adopted.

The Senate refused by a vote of yeas 26, nays 13, to strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cowles. The strike out the resolution with your as Speaker of the Speaker's remarks he left the chair, At the close of the Speaker's remarks he left the chair, and the Clerk announced that there being no Speaker, the

> Mr. Wiggins nominated Mr. Ferebee, and Mr. Arendell nominated Mr. Winstead. ominated Mr. Winstead.
>
> Two ballotings were had with the following result each
>
> Teague, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Whitley, Williams, Wilson. The following voted for Mr. Ferebee:

Messrs, Arendell, Black, Blount, Bogle, Boner, Boyd, Bullock, Carter, Coward, Cowles, Donaho, Etheridge, Garr, Gash, Gorrell, Harris of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones of Wake, Morgan, Settle, Sneal, Tayloe—22. For Mr. Shober.—Mr. Latham. For Mr. Carter—Mr. Jones of Columbus.

For Mr. Wiggins.—Mr. Ferebee. Several efforts were made to go into another election which failed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion the Senate adjourned till 71 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1866. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Jenkins of Warren, introduced a bill to encourage blumbus, a resolution requiring the Ju-e to ascertain and report whether certain regular session of the Legislature of Road Company and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.
Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Mott, York,

> ON CALENDAR. Twenty or thirty bills for the relief of sundry Sheriffs, ere rejected on second reading.
>
> Messrs. Burton, Waugh and Ferrell deprecated like acion on bills to allow the Sheriffs of their respective coun-ies to collect arrears of taxes, but they shared the same A resolution authorizing loans from the Public Treasuy, to counties devastated by the Federal armies, for the elief of the suffering poor, was rejected on second read-A resolution in favor of Wm. E. Mann, was indefinitely amend section 64, chapter 60, Revised Code, was laid on the table.

as laid on the table.

A bill to incorposarte County Line Lodge, Ancient York lasons; a bill to re-enact chapter 70 Revised Code (in dation to the Militia) and amend the same; an engrossed solution concerning Public Printing and Binding; and on in favor of disabled soldiers, passed their second d third readings under a suspension of the rules. authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sesons of Lenoir county to appoint a tax collector; was inclinitely postponed.

An engrossed bill concerning salaries and fees passed its

On motion of Mr. Hoke a bill to raise a Sinking Fund | the substitute, as a substitute of Mr. Hoke a bill to raise a Sinking Fund | \$75,000 for the School purposes. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the House reconsidered which was rejected the bill to authorise the anks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National question recurring on the passage of the bill on its

accound reading; the yeas and nays were ordered on mo-tion of Mr. Henry.

The bill was again discussed at length upon its merits.

Messrs. Smith of Hertford, McAden, Hutchison and Waugh ddressed the House in favor of the bill; Messrs. Caldvell and Henry opposed its passage. The bill passed its accord reading.—Yeas 61, nays 36. A bill for the benefit of the Common Schools, was put on

the second reading of the bill by Mr. Smith of Hert-erd, abolishing the office of Treasurer of the Literary and, and appropriating \$50,000 from the Treasury for e benefit of the schools, empowering the County Courts o lay taxes for the same purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the amendment was amendd by striking out "fifty" and inserting "one hundred"
effore the word "thousand."

Mr. Harper moved that the bill be indefinitely post-

oned. The year and nays were ordered, and the House efused to postpone; yeas 34—nays 55. The House then adjourned.

# SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 6-71 o'clock P. M. Mr. Shober, from the committee on internal improve-ents, reported a bill amending the charter of the Chathemens, reported a bin amending the charter of the ham Railroad, and recommending its passage.

The bill to provide for the payment of the State debt, The bill to provide for the payment or the blace and, ontracted before the war, came up on its third reading. Not Mr. Morehead moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to. The question recurring on the passage of the Mr. Carter moved to amend by striking out the words. the interest accruing thereon shall be subject to taxation as on other property of the State, provided that said tax shall not exceed the taxes of money on interest in the first Pending the question, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 7. Mr. Blount from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back a memorial and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Whitford introduced a resolution proposing to go orthwith into the election of Solicitor of the 4th Judicial lircuit. Mr. Cowles moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cowles, from the Committee on Claims, to whom ras referred a resolution in a favor of Mr. W. Thompson Wake county, recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the protection of Mil-ers, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiary.
Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to incorporate the Conord Mining Company, which was referred to the Com-

ittee on Corporations.
Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morgan. A message from the House transmitting the following A message from the House transmitting the following bills and resolutions was received, viz: a bill to incorpo-rate County Line Lodge, No. 224, A. G. M.; bill to re-enact chap. 70, of revised code, entitled Militia, and to amend the same; bill to authorize the banks of the State to sub-

cribe for stock in the National Banks; a resolution in avor of disabled soldiers; a resolution directing the pubcation of certain acts of the Legislature. STAY LAW. Bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up on its third reading; considerable hiscussion ensued, pending the question.

#### HQUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, March 7.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brewer. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 40, Revised Code, in relation to draining, etc., passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill supplemental to the act to charter the city of Newbern, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Manly, and pass-A resolution, reported from the Finance Committee, to authorize the publication, (with the acts of the present session) of sundry acts heretofore passed, passed its everal readings. A bill to authorize the Western N. C. Railroad to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State; passed second readings.

A bill to raise a Sinking Fund, was put on its second ending.
The Judiciary Committee had reported a substitute for this bill, entitled "a bill to raise revenue from taxing railroad receipts." [The substitute proposes to levy a tax of one per cent, on gross receipts of railroads from travel, and one half of one per cent, on their gross receipts from two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the

and one half of one per cent. on their gross receipts from the transportation of freight, to be applied to the payment of the public debt.] The question being on the adoption of the substitute, yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. He'e. Mr. Cowan opposed the bill and moved its indennite of the several counties of the State, and on his motion the

ostponement.

In severing this connection, allow me to say that we shall be neglected in the State allow the legislative department of the State at time of nanual embarrassment. The question recurring the bin was indefinitely posterized, by the ravages of a long, fierce and the bin was indefinitely posterized, by the ravages of a long, fierce and the bin was indefinitely posterized, by the ravages of a long, fierce and the bin was indefinitely posterized, by the ravages of a long, fierce and the bin was indefinitely posterized, by the ravages of a long, fierce and stollows:

In severing this connection, allow me to say that we shall be sha

Mr. Holderby asked the gentleman from Hertford, if it was contemplated by this bill that each party to a suit before a single magristrate should be allowed to testlfy? Mr. Smith answered in the affimative.

Mr. H. said, then the responsibility will devolve on the justice of deciding as to the credibility of witnesses—therefore he should vote against the passage of the bill.

The question recurring the bill passed its third reading

as follows:
YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Barnett, Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Boner, Caldwell, Cameron, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Dalby, Dargan, Dickey, Dunn, Faison, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Hyman, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Kenan, Kinney, Legan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, Matthews, McAden, McDonald, McEachen, McGuire, McIntosh, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Paschall, Patter, Roselvo Smith of Columbus, Smith of Hertford.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashworth, Black, Bryson The following voted for Mr. Ferebee:
McSsrs. Aycock, Covington, Cowper, Hall, Harris of
Franklin, Howard, Keener, Leitch of Robeson, McCleese,
McEachen, McKoy, McLean, Morehead, Pitchford, Shober, Stanford, Whitford, Wiggins, Williams and Wilson.—

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashworth, Diage, Dryson,
Burton, Campbell, Candler, Coates, Craige, Everett, Farrow, Garland, Harrington, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett,
Holderby, Hutchison, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of
Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Leigh of Tyrell, Lyon, McNair,
Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Leigh of Tyrell, Lyon, McNair,
McMarketter, Mc Melson, Newsum, Palmer, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Thigpen, Thompson, Waugh, Yellowley-38.

> Senate with a proposition to refer to a committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate; also transmitting the following resolution, asking concurrence, viz: Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Com mons proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the 4th judicial district, as that office is now vacant, the pe son elected holding an office incompatible therewith.

The message announced the nomination in the Senate of Hon. Thos. Settle. The House concurring, proceeded o vote as follows: Mr. Blackmer having nominated Hon. A. M. Scales.
For Mr. Settle.—Messrs. Speaker, Ashworth, Barnett,
Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burton,
Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
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Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell,
Candler, Carson, Coates,
Carden, Carden, Carson, Carden, Mr. Blackmer having nominated Hon. A. M. Scales. Craige, Daily, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Furr, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Harrington, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Lyoner, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Lyon, Matthews, McAden, McDonald, McEachern, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Teague, Thompson, Wangh, Wheeler, Wilson—72.

on, Waugh, Wheeler, Wilson—72.

For Mr. Scales.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Baxter, Boner, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Faison, Foster, Gidney, Hoke, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Judkins, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Luke, Manly, Marler, McNair, Moore of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Martin, Niven, Smith of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hert-level of Martin, Niven, Smith of Hert-leve tord, Thigpen, Trull, Whitley, Williams and Yellowley-

Mr. Baxter, from the committee that superintended the vote, reported subsequently as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 146. Necessary to a choice 74. Mr. Settle received 106 votes, Mr. Scales 40. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The House proceeded to consider the bill for the bene

fit of the Common Schools, the question recurring on the substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. Hutchison. Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the 9th section of The question recurring on the adoption of Mr. Hutchison's amendment, as a substitute for the bill, it was adopted as follows: The yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr. Jenkins of Warren.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Black, Blythe, Boner, Bryson, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Faison, Furr, Gains, Gidney, Hamiltion, Harper, Harrison, Holmes, Hutchison, Hyman, Lonkins of Gaston, Kenan, Kinney, Logar, Lucas, Luke Jenkins of Gaston, Kenan, Kinney, Logar, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McDonald, McEachern, McIntosh, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Palmer, Rayner, Rosobro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Hertford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb, Wheeler, Williams and Yellowley—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Burton, Caldwell, Coates, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Dunn, Fair-cloth of Green, Garland, Harrington, Hodnett, Holderby,

Houston, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Judkins, McNair, Melson, Newsum, Potter, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Waugh, Whitley, Wilson—31. The bill then passed its third reading as amended, as follows, the yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr. Jenkins of Warren:
YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Black, Blythe, Boner, Bryson, Burton, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Faircloth of Wayne, Faison, Gaines, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jones, Konan, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Luke Manly, Marler, McDonald, McIntosh, Moore of Alamance

Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Palmer, Smith of Hert-ford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Wheeler, Williams.—49. NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Cald-well, Coates, Craige, Dalby, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth of Green, Furr, Harper, Harrison, Harrington, Holmes, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Warren, Judkins, Leigh of Tyrrell, McAden, McEachern, McGuire, McNair, Melson, Nicks Rayner, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Waugh, Wilson, Whitley and Yellowley-40. The House then addjourne.

#### SENATE. WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866.

[EVENING SESSION.] The Senate was called to order at 71 o'clock. Mr. Howard introduced the following: Resolved, That on and after Thursday, the Senate

meet at 10 a. m., and adjourn at 2; meet at 3½ and adjourn at 5½; meet at 7½ and adjourn at 11 p. m., which was adopted. Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution making an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars to the Clerk employed by the Commission that were appointed to prepare

system of laws relating to the freedmen, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Claims. STAY LAW. The bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, coming under the head of unfinished business, was taken up. The merits of said bill were discussed and several amendments adopted. The

question recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Leitch offered a substitute for the whole bill, which was rejected: the question on its passag being put, the bill passed its thrid reading.

The bill providing for the issue of new bonds, to be taken in payment for the interest on the State debt contracted before the war, was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. Carter moved to amend by striking out the amendent imposing a tax on the interest accruing thereon. The question arising on striking out, the year and nave were called, and it was stricken out by a vote of 25 to 18.

Mr. Morehead moved to substitute the bill introduced by Mr. Berry, which was rejected by a vote of 30 to 12.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Speaker

ajourned the Senate,

# SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 8 The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Presbyterian

Mr. Howard from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to enable the Banks of the State to close their business, reported back, by bill, a substitute, recommending its passage; bill to facilitate pleadings in Courts of Law, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; bill to establish Feehold Homesteads for citizens of this State, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; bill for the better protec-tion of Mining and Manufacturing interests in the State, recommending its passage; bill to authorize the Bank of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Banks; for the relief of Goodman Durden, late Sheriff of Wash ington county, recommended that it do not pass; bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Greensboro' Female College, recommended that it

A message was received from the House of Common House, which was concurred in, and proposed to have the message printed. Messrs. Arendell and McKoy were designated as the Senate branch of the committee.

rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several read-

The Senate was called to order at half-past three

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The further consideration of the revenue bill was resumed. Numerous amendments were adopted making no

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill regulating fees in the Supreme Court. Bill to incorporate the Newbern Savings Institution. Bill authorizing the renewal of certain State bonds in the hands of the the renewal of certain State bonds in the hands of the Chatham Railroad Company. The House did not concur in the amendment of the 9th section of the bill to change the jurisdiction of courts and the rules of pleading therein. Mr. Howard moved the Senate recede. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and it was decided in the afirmative. [This amendment related to deeds of trust. The bill passed as it came from the House.]

The bill to establish a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency came up. Mr. Harris of Rutherford offered the scale reported by the majority as a substitute for Mr. Bynum's report, which was adopted. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Carter called the ayes and nays and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of 28 ayes and 14 nays.

ayes and thays and the bin passed its third reading, by a vote of 28 ayes and 14 nays.

The bill to prevent the abatement of suits in certain cases came up and passed its third reading.

Bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of landlords came up on its third reading. On motion of

Mr. Howard it was laid on the table. The resolution making an appropriation for the Lunatic Asylum, came up. Mr. Cowles moved to amend by insert-Thompson, Waugh, Yellowley—38.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting in response to a resolution of the House, correspondence relative to cotton belonging to the State. The message and correspondence were sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to a committee of three

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 8. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. On motion of Mr. Wheeler the House took up the Senate esolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers. A resolution reported from the Financial Committee

was adopted, and the resolution as amended, passed its everal readings.

A bill to incorporate a Savings Institution in the city of Newbern; a resolution in favor of R. H. Bradley; a resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay; a bill to amend the the Mississippi Legislature; relating to Georgia solution in favor of the Trustees of Randolph county; a bill regulating fees in the Supreme Court; a bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Turnpike Com-pany; a bill authorising the renewal of certain State bonds in the hands of the Chatham Railroad Company; a bill to incorporate the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charlotte; a bill to charter the city of Raleigh, and a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Kinston, and for other purposes, passed second and third readings The following were laid on the table on second reading

A bill to encourage the planting of Oysters and Clams passed second and third readings, with an amendment excluding from its operation the counties of Hyde and A resolution in favor of John True and other disabled

A substitute proposed by the judiciary committee authorizing the several counties to levy taxes for the support of disabled soldiers, was amended on motion of Mr. Russell, by striking out the words "and required," which made the levy of such taxes obligatory on the county courts. the substitute as a substitute therefor, appropriating \$\frac{275}{1000}\$ for the School purposes. Adopted.

The substitute was then adopted, and the bill as amended passed under a suspension of the rules.

The substitute was then adopted, and the bill as amended those in authority to check its onward course, has correct grain." A resolution appropriating \$8,000 for repairs to the Gov

rnor's Mansion was rejected on second reading under a all of the yeas and navs: Yeas 7: navs 85. Mr. Smith of Hertford subsequently entered a motion o reconsider this vote. A message from the Senate transmitted the bill to change ne inrisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to section 9th, which amendment is as follows, viz: "that all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed to secure debts, shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the trustor or working or couplily were rate. Provided. That the previous nortgagor equally pro rata: Provided, That the provis-ons of this section shall not apply to Sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage ordered in trust to secure sureties to their official bonds: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to sales of land or other property where the deed of trust or mortgage is taken at the time of sale to secure any part of the purchase money thereof, nor to any such deed made by a lessee of land for any crop growing upon the same for the purpose of securing the rent reserved for the lease of said land." The yeas and navs were taken on the question of con-

An engrossed bill for the relief of the people of the several counties of the State, passed first and second readings, and was then referred to the Committee on the Juand passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Joyner, by leave, introduced a "bill to incorporate the Weldon Publishing Company," which assed its several rerdings under a suspension of the rules.

# Circular on Freedmen's Marriages

The House then adjourned until 10 o'cleck, A. M., to-

Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau have written to General Howard for instructions how to deal with the question of matrimony among the freed people. The General has addressed to them the following circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABAN-DONED LANDS, Washington, March 2d, 1866.

Circular Letter.—Attention is called to paragraph 8 of circular 6, series 1865, from this office, with regard to marriages. The Commissioner deemed those regulations sufficient to enable the

men, so far as this can be done in a circular. It is desirable to furnish such a system of marriage rules as would be approved by the State authorities. It is therefore advisable to procure the on this subject. The Commissioner would simply tention: 1st. Parties eligible to marriage. 2d. Who shall grant certificates of marriage. Parties authorized to solemnize marriage. 4th. Dissolving marriages. 5th. Registry of marriages. 6th. Regulations with reference to persons who have lived together without marriage. The greatest care must be taken to instruct all the freed people as to what the law demands of them in regard to marriage; and all clergymen and magistrates, who are authorized to give certificates or evils on this subject.

The Assistant Commissioners will forward to these headquarters a copy of their regulations with reference to marriage, as soon as they shall be drawn up, for file in this office.
O. O. HOWARD,

# Major General, Commissioner.

WELL DONE VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed the bill funding the interest due after all, 'twas the man, Turner Ashby, who was by the State on her bonds. Her interest now due the real attraction. It was the man whom the s nearly \$8,000,000, and with one third of her territory set off to another State, she marches up to her duty promptly. The interest now due by North Carolina is \$3,500,000, and yet her Legislature hesitates. It is afraid of compounding.

Five years ago a man in the Ohio State Penitentiary succeeded in making his escape. A few days Mr. Cowles introduced a bill for the relief of the people since he returned and expressed a desire to serve out his term. The only explanation given is that while out of prison he got married.

son was received by the House of Representatives

to-day: To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 12th of January last, requesting information in regard to provisional governments of certain States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

In a communication to the President, Mr. Sew ard "has the honor to state that a copy or origin als of all the volumnious papers called for by the resolution have been, with reports from this department of this date, laid before the President,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

to enable him to answer a similar resolution of the Senate. As these papers will undoubtedly be printed for the use of the Senate, it is presumed to be unnecessary to have another copy made to enable the President to answer the resolution of the House of Representatives." In a communication sent to the Senate, Mr Seward says: "It will appear that all the persons

appointed Provisional Governors were required to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, except W. W. Holden, appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina. The omission of the requirement in this case is believed to have been entirely accidental. He, however, took the amnesty oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29th, 1865. There is no record in this Department of the oaths which were taken by the several Provisional Governors.'

The papers accompanying the President's message embrace despatches, proclamations and communications, many of them heretofore published relative to the restoration of the government of North Carolina, from May 29, 1865, to January 22, 1866; relative to Mississippi, from June 12, 1865 to December 4, 1865, the latter communicating the rejection of the constitutional amendment by Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery; on Alabama affairs, from June 21 to December 20; South Carolina matters, from July 21 to December 16; Florida affairs, from July 14 to December

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—For the first time since the Guardian has been in existence in Charlotte, we are called upon to notice disgraceful and riotous proceedings, such as were enacted upon our streets last evening, and which were allowed to go unchecked either by the military or civil authorities of the place. In other cities of our State other places, -we have noticed by paragraphs in till they are taken to the slaughter-house, never the respective publications, that a spirit of disor- allowing them to grow poor at any season of the derly conduct, to a more or less extent, has been year. I have fed them all the hay, peas and oats enacted upon their streets, and we were congratu- they would eat. Peas are better than Indian corn lating ourselves upon the orderly regime under for mutton. Oats furnish a nitrogeneous matter which our local affairs were administered. But for the formation of necessary muscle. Peas prothose in authority to check its onward course, has cereal grain.' dispelled those bright illusions of the quiet and

orderly manner with which our charge de affairs were managed. Drunkenness, hallooing, hooping, swearing, with a loudness that gave evidence that the actors were possessors of good lungs, seemed to be the order lick at pleasure. of the day, or night, rather. And this was allowed to go on without the hand of justice being stretched forth to arrest the noisy carousers in their onward course. Will it still be permitted? Is there no one in authority to check such disgraceful proceedings? We ask for the order loving portion of our community—for the sake of the ladies of our town—that such proceedings, which causes the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of

the virtuous, may be stopped. We know full well that our civil authorities have is to quiet all disorderly and riotous conduct, esspecially among his own soldiers! We call his particular attention to the matter, and ask for our community that such scenes as were enacted last night be stopped. Our town has always borne the character of an orderly and quiet place, and we trust that her unsullied reputation heretofore, will not be allowed to degenerate in the future. Charlotte Guardian.

# Turner Ashby.

The New York World, of the 16th ult., contains graphic and interesting sketch of "General Ashby—the partisan," by "J. E. C.," which all will at once recognize as the initials of that vigor ous and charming writer, John Esten Cook, Esq., of Virginia. His description of General Ashby's

appearance is as follows:
"What the men of Jackson saw at the head of the cavalry from March to June 1862, was a man rather below the middle height, with an active and vigorous frame, clad in plain Confederate grey. His brown felt hat was decorated with a black feather; his uniform was almost without decorations; his cavalry boots, dusty or splashed

was noticeable. His complexion was as dark as that of an Arab; his eyes of a deep rich brown, sparkled under well formed brows; and two-thirds of his face was covered by a huge black beard and mustache, the latter curling at the ends, the formformal approval of the Governor to your circulars er reaching to his breast. There was thus in the the veto these men have not dared declare their face of the cavelier something Moorish and bri- real minds. They still hope to pass for supporters suggest several points that require immediate at- gandish; but all idea of a melo-dramatic personage of Mr. Johnson till after election, and the leaders his eyes and spoke to him. The brown eyes, which would dash terribly in battle, were the softest and most friendly imaginable; the voice which would thrill his men as it rang like a clarion in the charge, was the perfection of mild cour tesy. He was as simple and friendly as a child, in all his words, movements and the carriage of his person. You could see from his dress, his firm tread, his open and frank glance, that he was a solemnize marriage, must be earnestly solicited to thorough soldier—indeed he always 'looked like position of the democracy is unequivocal. aid the bureau officers in rectifying the existing work'-but under the soldier, was as plainly the gentleman. Such in his plain costume, with his indorsed it, and will have the vote of every honest simple manner and retiring modesty, was Ashby, whose name and fame, a brave comrade has truly said, will endure as long as the mountains and valleys which he defended. \* \* \* \* Apart from what he performed, he was a personage to whom attached and still attaches a never-dying nterest. His career was all romance—it was as brief, splendid and evanescent as a dream—but, after all, 'twas the man, Turner Ashby, who was people of the Shenandoah Valley admired so passionately, rather than his glorious record. There was something grander than the wonderful avhievements of this soldier, and that was the soldier

> A highly important rumor has just reached me from a source entitled to consideration, to the effeet that the President has summoned to this city the Senators elect from all the reorganized southern States, lately in revolt. The report may be premature. But several of these Senators are now here, and have been requested by the President to remain. That he may have occasion to confer with all of them, after the events of yesterday, is not improbable.

The majority of the committee tion have come to the conclusion, in effect, that If a man is worth nothing, his wife can't be no one of the eleven lately rebellious States shall be represented in this Congress. This is in conformity with the assertions of the most trasted "Now, my lord, said his wife, "I hope you'll leaders of the Congressional majority.

tion, \$1.

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so No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac ter, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

# The Song of the Camp ... A Crimean Incident.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

[We are indebted to an accomplished lady for a MS. copy of this poem, which we remember to have seen and admired long ago, in the years when the grim realities underlying the noble measures of the lyric were pictures, not experiences, to the men of the country. Its pathos will lose nothing by the sombre shadows which the war has thrown into our household pictures.—Ed. Vingin-

> "Give us a song!" the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding,
> When the heated guns of the camps allied,
> Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff Lay, grim and threatening, under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said ;-"We storm the forts to-morrow Sing while we may, another day

Will bring enough of sorrow. They lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame; Forgot was Britain's glory; Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong— Their battle-eve cor

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,

Yet, as the song grew louder, something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder. Beyond the darkening ocean burned

The bloody sunset's embers; While the Crimean valleys learned How English love remembers. And once again a fire af hell

Rained on the Russian quarters; With scream of shot and burst of shell, And bellowing of the mortars. And Irish Nora's eves are dim

For a singer, dumb and gory; And English Mary mourns for him Who sang of "Annie Laurie." Oh, soldiers! to your honored rest, Your truth and valer bearing; The bravest are the tenderest-The loving are the daring.

How to Make MUTTON .- A lot of Coteswold sheep having been seen in New York, that would weigh from three hundred to four hundred pounds, the proprietor (a Canadian) was asked his method for fattening sheep, and replied : "In the first place I secure a good breed. That

is the most important point. The next thing is to -Wilmington, Newbern, Goldsboro', Raleigh and keep them growing from the time they are weaned "Do you feed any roots and straw?"

"Yes, each sheep gets not less than one or two pounds of turnips daily, with all the straw to eat and lie on that he wants; and a good shed is provided, with a supply of pure water, and salt to "How much do you expect to get for the largest

of your flock ?" "Two hundred dollars per head, or I ship them from this market." The next day we learned they were taken at

that price for Christmas mutton. UNCLE NICK.—Uncle Nick was a good man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the current religion of the day.
"I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want,

not the full power to mete out the punishment religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of merited by those engaged in the proceedings we religion that banishes all small measures from the religion that banishes all small measures from the vost Marshal stationed in our town, whose duty it counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans.

"The religion that is to advance the world." says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles."

Was not Uncle Nick pretty nearly right?

What the Country Most Needs. [From the New York Journal of Commerce.] What the country needs is a distinct drawing of the line

between the supporters of the President and the supporters of the radical disunionists. It is no day for men to sustain mere political gamblers, who have no interest in sustain mere political gamblers, who have no interest in the great questions of the day, except to preserve their own power and distribute the spoils of office. It is the duty of every voter to demand of the candidate who asks his vote, "Will you sustain the principles of the President's vete message, or will you sustain the doctrines which in that message he condemns?" The President, of course, desires the defeat of every candidate who refuses to stand by him and at this time pre-less is consider to refuse

by him, and at this time neglect is equivalent to refusal.

The Journal of Commerce hits the nail squarely on the head. The political tricksters in Congress Assistant Commissioners to draw up more specific rules. The Commissioner directs that each Assistant Commissioner consult the State laws with he wore a sash and a plain leather belt, holding sistant Commissioner consult the State laws with regard to the marriage and divorce of white persons, and embody them for the benefit of freedsons, and embody them for the benefit of freedsons. ical stripe, and are properly led in the coming canvass by their candidate, Mr. Hawley, who is one of the ablest and most pronounced radicals of the Wade, Stevens, and Sumner school. Since disappeared as you pressed his hand, looked into in Congress help them at their game of duplicity by postponing the debate in the House on the last constitutional amendment till a week after the election.

Let every Connecticut man, whose vote is soli cited by these double-faced political tricksters, ask them if they support the veto. That is the test. The President desires the defeat of every candidate like Hawley and his associates who refuse to stand by him or hold a doubtful attitude. The English indorses the President's policy, always has supporter of Mr. Johnson in his fight with the radicals.—Richmond Enquirer.

EDGECOMBE.—At the recent term of the County Court in Edenton, Ex-Gov. H. T. Clark was elected Chairman of the Court, and also of the Special

Court. L. D. Pender was elected County Solicitor, R. H. Austin, County Trustee, and J. B. Campbell, Register. Excellent appointments.

CARTERET.—At the first term of the County Court of Carteret, recently held, Jno. M. Perry, Esq., was elected County Attorney. Rev. John Rumley was elected Register. James Rumley, Esq., qualified as County Court Clerk, and J Henry Davis, Jr., as Sheriff.

Raleigh Sentinel, 6th. Gen. Banks will shortly make an elaborate speech and it is rumored that he will go with the Conservatives, sustaining President Johnson and refusing further political association with Stevens and Sum-

An "old-time" gentleman, coming to London to spend his Christmas, took the stage in preference to the railway, because, as he said, he could

A very volatile young lord, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. mend." "Madam," said he, "this is my last Wash, Corr. Balt, Sun, folly,"

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 15, 1866.

It was an opinion generally entertained at the North anterior to the late war, that the slavehold- of the most important Acts passed during the last of appoinment to office which required the conrs of the South constituted a substantial and few days of the Legislature, as follows: potent aristocracy, and that under their despotic. An Act to change the jurisdiction of the courts power the non-slaveholders staggered as Sinbad and the rules of pleading therein. under the weight of the old man of the moun- The Revenue Act.

The Yaukee held and taught that the power lerate Currency. wielded by this body was founded solely upon the An Act to provide for the payment of the State possession of slaves, and reasoning from this false debt contracted before the war. premise, concluded that the abolition of slavery. An Act to establish the rate of interest. would precipitate into ruin the edifice it sustained. An Act to extend the time to collect the revenue There was never a greater fallacy, though cor- of the State under the ordinance of the Convenroborated by the support of the North Caroling tion.

ature, and recognized and ordained by law.

tellect, and of fancied or actual merit. It is a early before our readers. well known fact to southern men, that large slave- We would respectfully advise all to preserve holders were not, generally, active politicians; that copies of these acts for future reference. like wealthy men in other quarters of the globe. conservative, and shrank with timidity from innovation and change.

bers of the other liberal professions, cultivated acted on that day. narmers and merchants, it was never the represenative of great wealth in lands, slaves or other per- poiment of County officers was made:

e destinies of the United States, were leadnot because of slavery, but because of superior ntellect, statesmanship, and that popular contidence which is the just reward of conspicuous Moore.

the Yankee duinks from the picture of Southin ascendency in the past with natural soreness nd disappointment; he flatters himself that there F. Bland, (Junior.) ill be no more leaders from the South; that he has end, to coment level; but his fears impeach his ers, R. K. Bryan. and give the lie to his hopes. Whatever ith Southern politicians and statesmen upon the gins, Archb'd McMillan, W. S. Larkins. and in the Cabinet. How otherbe explained his pertinacious exclusion Sanders, S. D. Wallace. Southern members from the Legislative Halls, then his action is clearly condemned by policy, and denounced by a patriot President. The prostration of the South at the close of the war was ton, W. M. Munroe, Jas. Alderman, L. H. Bowproportionate to the prodigious effort it had made den. Geo. McDuffie, H. M. Bishop. wounds; but let the wise and genial policy of Pre- Munroe. Geo. Alderman sident Johnson prevail, and wounds as well of the heart as healy will be healed, though their sears district be appointed to invite proposals to construct such Let the South be restored to its proper position in the Union, and it will soon beonly as of yore, an element of wealth in peace, ascertain what amount of voluntary labor and material can be secured to aid in the construction of any such

### Test Oath.

is opposed to the Constitution, both in letter and at a future date. parit. He had declared openly that he is in favor How, indeed, could be have done cing that the principle of the eath very foundation of his policy of re-establishing a scale of depreciation of Confederate President the basis of his policy of restoration. - mitted. uson could not, in fact, do otherwise than set his face resolutely, as he has done, against the val of the oath is, in truth, an essential part of the

The people of the South cannot afford to yield fall elections to any dictation outside the terms on which they have been invited to accept their place in the The proclamation of restoration binds the Executive Government of the United States to them in a solemn contract. As he cannot afford, without personal and official dishenor, to abrogate | tion of southern members. the conditions of that stipulation, so, surely, are ther bound, in justice to themselves, to stand resolutely on even the least of its obligations. If smallest of its provisions, they would thereby questions." throw open the door for its total abrogation. The test oath underlies, as we have said, the

whole superstructure of restoration. It goes be hind not only the presidential amnesty, but behind event the oaths of the southern people. The loyalty of the men of the South who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, is distinct ly questioned by the institution of the test oath. if the men who have sworn allegiance to the Federal Government have been honest in that solemn a house well known in Wilmington. obligation, then are they undoubtedly loyat. The test oath is, however, ordered as a test of lovalty, and consequently cannot be admitted by any honest man who does not hold that the southern peo ple, in pledging their faith to the United States. Acquiesence in that factions formulary of Con-

gress is, therefore, not only forbidden by sound and we think prices will advance very considera policy, but, so far as the people of the South are bly as soon as stocks on your side get reduced.oncerned, is forbidden by their self-respect. The The consumption of American increases, and entering wedge of revolutionary innovation, in spinners are largely increasing their use of your as it does, the abandonment, of the growth in preference to Indian. underlying principle of restoration, protested against by the spirit of the Constitution, remonstrated against by the Executive, forbidden by the good faith of every Southern man who has the South shall consent to disgrace and betray the war. hamself and his constituents, by cringing to the The only production of the 'lands' is the resin

# The Gold Suit against General Butler.

The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks in regard to the suit against General Butler for fifty thousand dollars in gold, seized in New Orleans, which he

plead, when suit was first brought for the gold. that he had expended it in paying off his troops in New Orleans?

Important Acts. We publish in full in this week's paper, several

An Act to establish the depreciation of Confed-

The great importance of each and all of these The slaveholders of the South were never a sep- acts, and their immediate bearing upon all interrate and distinct class. There were but two casts ests and branches of business, will demand a carethe South, black and white, established by ful consideration, and justify us in giving to them

Slaves, as all other property subject to the mu. The very great desire of our people to secure nations of fortune, changed hands daily. The on- copies of the "Stay Law" and the "Tax Law" by controlling power in the South was that of in- has caused us, at much expense, to lay them thus

New Hanover County Court.

March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter The bar of the South was its most enterprising, Sessions for New Hanover County convened here by the Provisional Governor, but this particular a aergetic and powerful body, though its influence on Monday last, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Chairman upon public epinion was largely shared by mem- presiding. No business of importance was trans-

At its session on (Tuesday) the following ap-

Special Court-Wm. A. Wright, Chairman; S. athem leaders who guided for so many D. Wallace, John D. Powers, Wm. S. Larkins, John A. Taylor, John A Sanders. County Solicitor-John L. Holmes.

County Surreyors-James W. Williams, John

Register—George W. Pollock.

Entry Taker—John J. Conoley. Coroners-John C. Wood, (Senior,) and Daniel

Superintendents of Common Schools-S. D. Waltroyed it foremost man, and reduced all to a lisee, James Kerr, Wm. S. Larkins, John D. Pow-

Wardens of Poor-Jno. A. Sanders, Jno. A. pretended convictions, he dreads competition Taylor, Isaac James, Joel L. Moore, L. B. Hug-Committee of Finance-Jno. A. Taylor, Jno. A.

County Trustee-Owen Fennell, Jr. Treasurer of Public Buildings-S. R. Bunting. Inspectors of Timber and Lumber-E. Turling-

rible struggle; the bulk of its popula- Inspectors of Naval Stores-W. J. Price, Alfred ir failure as a relief. Such was the Alderman, Archb'd Alderman, Jno. S. James, temper of its people; they might easily have been Thos. W. Player, B. Southerland, J. O. Bowden, tly conciliated. Much has been done J. C. Bowden, J. M. Henderson, R. C. Johnson. by Northern fanatics to inflame their | Inspectors of Provisons-D. E. Bunting, J. W.

> PUBLIC ROADS. bridges as are necessary to be built

bridges as it may be deemed necessary to build. On Wednesday nothing of a public character The New York News makes the following sensi-transpired. The Statedocket, which is very large. de remarks upon the test eath. The President, was taken up. We learn that a called Court of a perfectly aware that the test oath majority of magistrates will be made to levy taxes

### Depreciation of Confederate Currency We publish elsewhere the very important bill

If the fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency, passed by the General Assembly and rational fact of having borne arms at currency and the currency are considered as a constant of the currency and the currency are considered as a currency and the currency are constant of the currency are considered as a currency and the currency are considered as a currency and the currency are considered as a currency and the currency are currency as a currency are currency and the currency are currency and the currency are currency and the currency are currency at the currency are currency and the currency are currency and the currency are currency and the currency are currency are currency and the currency are currency are currency and currency are currency are currency and currency are currency are currency and currency are currency are currency are currency and currency are currency are currency are currency and currency are cur everwhelming power against the fied the morning of adjournment. We would ad-United States, he recognized as a political disa-vise all to preserve a copy of the scale for ready

The scale adopted will doubtless work injuriousion of men from seats in Congress because they ly in many instances, but as the Legislature was have held office under the de facto government of forced, by an ordinace of the Convention, to esthe Confederate States, is an emphatic condemna- tablish some scale, we think the one agreed upon suffrage, which has been made by the was probably the best of all those which were sub-

It is announced that Stevens' course is productest eath without stultifying himself. The remoling a very happy transmutation of affairs in Pennsylvania. The friends of Mr. Johnson claim that Stevens and his party will be defeated the next

> In New York, also, it is said, Mr. Seward's ourse is having a very healthy influence. Many Republicans admit that they will be in a minority in the next Congress, without the addi-

"Timon," the correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writes, "the House is being very thorthey were to consent to a violation of even the oughly divided against itself on many important shall be in force from its ray fication.

# Commercial.

Through the kindness of a mercantile house o this city, we have been permitted to publish, for the benefit of the farming and commercial interests, the subjoined extracts, from their foreign correspondence. The letter dated "London" is from

The reader will note the statement that the consumption of American cotton is increasing, spinners giving it the preference.

London, February 17, 1866.

Cotton is sure to maintain a very high value

HAVRE, Feb'y 19th, 1866.

Speaking of rosin, the writer says: "The pro worn allegiance to the United States, we trust ductions in the 'lands,' instead of diminishing amestly, even though they be excluded forever will augment for the future, even if the United from representation in Congress, that no man of States should commence to produce now as before

faction which attempts to press the test oath down fore, obliged to produce rosin. There would be no other revenue of the country. Since several years they commenced to large (?) plains with trees which in a short time will commence to pro

Even if the price should go down as far as \$5

#### Stratagem.

Some years ago, while in conversation with Mr. Calhoun, upon the power of the President to re-Calhoun, upon the power of the President to remove from office, he expressed the opinion, that ment, and to meet appropriations made by law, a tax shall be levied on the subjects embraced in the following schedules, to be listed and paid, as shall be directed by law: such power belonged to him. But that in all cases firmation of the Senate, the President had only the power of suspension, and his action re quired the approval of the Senate to perfect it.

We see it suggested that the Radicals are disposed to reduce this theory into practice. to prevent the President from reconstructing his Cabi-

The Legislature has adjourned, and already many of the members have arrived at their homes, having left Raleigh on Saturday last. We saw Col. Hall here on Sunday.

ceedings of Friday last, together with the 9th section of the bill relative to negro testimony as passed; also an act to establish the rate of interest. These we believe are the most important measures tax. of the last days of the Legislature.

#### Negro Testimony.

Having already published in full the bill con-

section has been greatly changed by amendment.

e by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible, unless by consent of the parties of record: Provided, That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed the courts of the State: Provided further, That no person shall be deemed incompetent to bear testimony in cases, because of being a party to the record or in interest. [Ratified the tenth day of March, 1866.]

#### An Act to Establish a Scale of Depreciation of

Confederate Currency. WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled 'An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st day of May, 1865, and yet untilled, (except official bonds d penal bonds, payable to the State,) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the value of the said currency, subject nevertheless to evidence of a different intent of the

parties to the contract; therefore Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measare of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dol lar being the unit and measure of raine, from Narember 1st, 1861, to Mary 1st, 1865.

2001		,	•				
MONTHS.		1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865	
January,				\$1.20	\$ 3.00	\$21.00	\$ 50.
February,				1.30	3.00	21.00	50.
March,				1.50	4.00	23.00	60.
April,				1.50	-5.00	20.00	100.
May,				1.50	5.50	19.00	
June,				1.50	6.50	18,00	
July,				1.50	9.00	21.00	
August,				1.50	14.00	23.00	
September.				2.00	14.00	25.00	
October,				2.00	11.00	26.00	
November.			\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30,00	
December.			1.15	2.50	20,00		
Dec. 1st to	10th, inc	dusive.				35,00	
" 10th to	20th.	6 4				42.00	
" 21st to		* *				49,00	

and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and not apply to arms used or worn previous to the ratifical cestuique trust, in the settlement of their accounts and tion of this act; and any person who shall wear said wear rusts, arising from the depreciation of Confederate cur- pons, and fail to list the same and pay the tax, shall b rency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to guilty of a misdemeaner. and growing out of the late war, and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obvioted.

Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby and cordials or malt liquors from the maker, in this State, his therized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder 13. Upon all real and personal estate whether logal or day of March, 1866.1

# An Act to establish the Rate of Interest and Re-

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the legal rate of interest upon all sums of money where interest is allowed, shall be six per cent. the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such per annum for such time as interest may accrue and no brother or sister, a tax of two per cent.

nore; Provided, however, That any person may for the (2.) If such collateral relation be a loan of money, but upon no other account, take interest at ion, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of three per cent. and the rate of interest shall be set forth in an obligation signed by the party to be charged or his agent. And if any person shall agree to take a greater rate of interest than six per cent, per annum, when no rate is named in the obligation, or a greater rate than eight per ceat, when the rate is named, the interest shall not be recoverable at Lawor in Equity; and in all trials at Law or in Equity, when the plea of Usury shall be relied on, the defendant may examine the plaintiff upon oath, either by deposition or in open Court, according to the course of Court.

Be it further enacted. That Chapter 114 of the Revised Code, entitled "Unsury," is hereby repealed, and this act [Ratified the twelfth day of March, 1866.1

#### An Act to Provide for the Payment of the State Debt Contracted before the War.

WHEREAS, It appears by the estimate of the Public Treasurer, that the debt of the State upon coupons now lue on bonds issued under acts passed prior to the 20th millions dollars, and that the coupons falling due in the year 1866, will amount to about the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the bonds of the State sum of three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars making an aggregate sum of three million five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars of the public debt, which was contracted before the war, to be provided for during the present fiscal year; Therefore, in order to provide means to enable the Public Treasurer to pay said debts, Size. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the auis hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to sell bonds of the State to an amount not exceeding the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying said debt, which bonds shall bear date the 1st day of January, 1866, and to be made payable thirty-four years thereafter, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest payable at such places as the Public Treasurer may prescribe; the said bonds shall be of the denomination of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and shall not be disposed of for less than par, and in all other respects shall be issued agreea-bly to the provisions of the nineteenth chapter of the Re-vised Code, and the said bonds, and the interest accruing thereon, shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. That the bonds of the State which were issued

under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and which have already become due, or may become due be-fore the 1st day of January, A. D., 1867, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time the same shall have or may become due. SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from its ratifica-

Ratified the minth day of March, 1866.

"LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADISON."-The dollars in gold, seized in New Orleans, which he solication is now paid back to the owners, that General Butter has paid back the same coin which he seized in a bank at Boston ever since it was sent from New Orleans. "General Butter said that for three years he had defended the claim, in the interest of the government; but as the latter had not taken possession of the money, and had refused to assume the responsibility which he had undertaken upon its account, the felt at liberty to relieve him self of the prevention of the country of the same of the country of the same of the country of the same of the country of the political history of second volume of this valuable contribution to

### AN ACT ENTITLED "REVENUE."

Ec it Practed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority SCHEDULE A.

1. Real property, with the improvements thereon, including cutries of land, ten cents on every one hundred dollar of its value.

2. Every taxable poll, one dollar: Provided, That persons manned or permanently disabled shall be exempt, and also such poor and infirm persons as the county court may alcelare and record fit subjects of exemption. Every person who, on the first day of April, shall have any person subject to poll tax, as a member of his family, or in his employment, or living on his land or in his house, by conemployment, or living on his land or in his house, by con-sent of the owner of said lands, shall list such person and pay the tax, and may retain the same out of any moneys due him.

bridge, five per cent. on the gross receipte, and every gate across a highway, licensed by law, twenty dollars. across a highway, licensed by law, twenty dollars.

4. Every ferry, the gross receipts of which amount to one hundred dollars and upwards, one per cent.; amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, five per cent.; and one thousand dollars and upwards, ten per cent.; and one thousand dollars and upwards, ten per cent.; the two mares for a price, six dollars, to be listed in the county of the owner, unless the highest price demanded sed; also an act to establish the rate of interest. which case the amount thus demanded shall be paid a

3. Every toll gate on a turnpike road, and every toll

5. Every dollar of dividend on profit, not previously listed, declared, received or due, on or before the first day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro, the Bank of Fayette cerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte, and the blood, we publish below the ninth section as it finally passed, of the bill which confers the right to testify upon the negro in certain cases.

The bill in other respects, is substantially the same as it came from the commission appointed the same and the same of the same of the same as it came from the commission appointed the same of the same of the same of the same and the same of the sa

6. One-tenth of one per cent. on money, if exceeding one hundred dollars, due from solvent debtors, including states and governments, except bonds of the United States or on hand, or on deposit with individuals or corporation n this State or elsewhere; the term "money" to include Sec. 9. Be it jurther enacted. That persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of person or property of persons of color shall be put in issue, and would be concluded by the judgment of decree of court; and also in pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud or injury alledged shall be charged to have the principal is insolvent, shall only be liable. Persons holding such subjects of taxation as guardian, clerk of any country or administrator, trustee or agent of court, executor or administrator, trustee or agent of whatever kind, shall list and be liable to pay said tax. 7. Every State and County officer, every President and Cashier or Treasurer, or other officer of any bank, railroad or other incorporated company and all other salaried persons, except ministers of the Gospel, whose annual salaries and fees amount to or are worth five hundred dollars or upwards, one per cent. on such total salary and

8. On the net income and profits derived by each per son, joint stock company and corporation, from every oc-cupation, employment or business in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the net income and profit from every source whatever (except the salaries and fees named property or money, and the in the preceding section) during the year preceding the first of April in each and every year, to be listed under the

head of income, as follows: If said income amounts to five hundred dollars, and is less than one thousand dollars, one per cent. if amounting to one thousand and below two thousand dollars, one and one half per cent; if amounting to two thousand and below three thousand dollars, two per cent; if amounting to three thousand dollars and below four thousand dollars, two and a half per cent.; if amounting to four thousand dollars and below five thousand dollars, three per cent.; if amounting to five thousand dollars and upwards, three and one half per cent.

The tax imposed in this section shall be in addition t other taxes in this act, imposed, except where laid on gross receipts and dividends and profits elsewhere taxed under act and shall include interest on securities of the United States, of this State, or other State or government Provided, That in estimating the income for the year preceding the 1st day of April, 1866, those subjects on which taxes have actually been paid under the Revenu Ordinance of the Convention shall not be included. In estimating the net income, the only deduction by

way of expenses shall be, First, Taxes other than the income tax due this State. Second, Rent for use of buildings or other property, or

Third, Usual or ordinary repairs, but not for new build ogs or permanent improvements.

Fourth, Cost or value of the labor (except that of the tax payer himself) except raw material, food, and all other cessary expenses incidental to the the income is derived. 9. Every carriage or other vehicle for the conveyance of

persons, in use, worth at least fifty dollars, one per cent. on its value.

10. All gold and silver plate, gold and silver plated ware and jewelry worn by males, including watch, watch chains, seals and keys, when collectively of greater value than twenty-five dollars one per cent. on their entire value. 11. Every harp and piano in use, one dollar. Every dirk, bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane, and rifle cane (except arms used for mustering and police duty) Sec. 2. And whereas, many grave and difficult disputes used or worn about the person of any one, at any time may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and not apply to arms used or worn previous to the ratifica-

12. Every resident of the State that brings into the State, or buys from a non-resident, whether by sample or other-Be it therefore enacted. That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be submitted to the determination of one of the judges of the person who buys to sell again spirituous liquors, wines or

any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if equitable, situated within this State, which shall descend be shall deem the same necessary. [Ratified the twelfth or be devised or bequeated to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancestor of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral peal Chapter 114 of the Revised Code, Entitled relation may become entitled to under the law for the distribution of intestate estates, and which real and personal tribution of intestate estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax, upon the value thereof shall be paid :

(1.) If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of

The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir in a separate column designating its prop er per cent, tax The personal estate or real estate reduced to assets shall be liable to tax, in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited or the estate settled, to the sheriff of the county.

If the real estate, descended or devised, shall not be the

entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall pay a pro rata part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest. If the legacy or distributive share to be received shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall, in like manner, pay a pro rata part of the tax, according to the value of his interest.

Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor, (the same not being needed to be converted into money in the course of the administration,) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the county court to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof; and such assessment being returned to court, and being confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value

every executor or administrator shall return in his inven whether the estate of the deceased goes to the linea or collateral relations, or to a stranger, and, if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to b recovered in the name and for the use of the state; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to furnish the sheriff with the names of the executors and administrators who make such returns after each and every term of his court,

# SCHEDULE B.

The Sheriff shall collect the taxes as set forth in the chedule annually, unless otherwise directed, and grant iness until the first day of July next cusning, except in cases where the tax is on non-resident horse and drovers, in which case no license shall be required: 1. Every company of circus riders or exhibitors of collections of animals, seventy-five dollars for each county in which they shall perform or exhibit for reward. Every separate exhibition (commonly known as side shows) ac companying such performers or exhibitors which cannot be seen without the payment of a separate charge, fifteen dollars for each county in which it is exhibited for a re-

2. Every company of itinerant, stage or theatrical performers, or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, (except amateur performers,) twenty dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward, and two hundred dollars when such company perform for a longer time than two months in any county. in any county.

3. Every company of itinerant singers, or performers of

musical instruments, or dancers or itinerant companies who otherwise exhibit for the public amusement, ten dol

for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county, and be accounted for as

other taxes. 10. Every person who shall propose to act as broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the shariff of the county in the county in which such broker's bearings to to be transacted, and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as broker for one year; and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be ree sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county when such tax may be due, one third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the re-mainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such mainuer snall be accounted for as other taxes, and such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

11. Every money, or exchange, bond or note broker and other persons mentioned in sections 8, 9 and 10, shall pay, in addition to the tax therein named, five per cent. on the profits of their business. the profits of their business.

12. Every express company, four per cent. on gross re 13. Every public billiard table, one hundred and fifty dollars; every private billiard table, twenty-five dollars and every bagatelle table, twenty dollars. 14. Every public bowling alley, whether called nine pin or ten pin alley, or by any other name, fifty dollars; every private bowling alley, ton dollars.

15. Any person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire or to let, shall pay a tax of

twenty-five dollars.

16. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, or retailers of malt liquors, fifty dollars for one year. In addition to this, such retailer shall list the aount of liquors, wines and cordials as required in schedule A, of this act, and pay the tax there imposed.

17. Every itinerant dentist, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business: Provided, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the sheriff of the

county in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resi-dent of the State, and has listed the receipts of his profession for the previous year, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph.

18. Every person who purchases in or out of the State for sale or gift, or brings into the State for sale or gift, playing cards, fifty cents for each separate deck or pack so bought or brought into the State during the year. Every paragraphs of siles of the state during the year. ry person failing to list and pay the tax mentioned in this section, shall, in addition, forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff, by distress or otherwise, two hundred and fifty dollars of which is to be paid

19. Every person that, for bimself or as agent for an

other, at his regular place of business, sells riding vehi

o the State as taxes.

eles manufactured out of this State, two per cent. 20. Every auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandize, whether the growth or manufacture of this country or imported from foreign countries, placed in his hands by a merchant, resident in this State, whether owner or not, or by a commission merchant, one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders or such as are not residents of this States, five per cent. on the gross a mount of sales, subject to all the regulations and exemp-tions set forth in the tenth chapter of the Revised Code,

entitled "Auctions and Auctioneers." 21. Every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweller, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission mer chant, factor, produce broker, and every other trader, who, as principal or agent for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize, of whatever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph in this schedule, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for each or on credit, articles, the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and other articles, the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. 22. Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent. who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandize, by sample or otherwise, whether deliver-ed or to be delivered, shall pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of such sale, made in any one year, and shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county in which he propose whenever such person shall give bond with security, in the sum of five hindred dollars for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time, and under the same rules and ons as are prescribed for the payment of merchant's tax; and any person violating the provisions of this para-graph, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be collected by the sheriff, four hundred dollars of which shall be accounted for, and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misde-

23. Every dealer in ready made clothing, (for males,) 24. Every person who, for himself or as agent for another, sells patent medicines or nostrums, ten per cent. on

25. Every non-resident horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for a ne one per cent, on the amount of each sale, due as soon as the sale is effected; and upon his neglect or failure to pay such tax, in every county in which he sells, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one-half to his own use and one-half to the use of the State. Everyghorse or mule drover shall be considered non-resident, unless the sheriff has satisfactory evidence that he is a resident of the State; and the sheriff chall have power and authority to examine, on oath, at any time, every horse or mule drover, or person who receives or mules to sell for another, as to whether he has made any sale or exchange, and as to whether he is a non-resident or agent of a non-resident; and on his failure to answer, he shall be subject to the same penalty as

for failure or neglect to pay such tax.

26. Every studborse or jackass let to mares for a price, belonging to a non-resident of the State, ten dollars, un-less the highest price demanded for the season for one mare shall exceed that sum, in which case the amount thus demanded shall be paid for the license. The payment to one sheriff, and the license under his hand, shall protect the subject in this paragraph taxed, in any county of this State. Every such studhorse or jackass shall be considered as belonging to a non-resident, unless the sheriff is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the

owner is a resident of the State.

27. Every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandize, either by land or water, not the growth or manufacture of this State, or any drugs, nostrums of medicines, whether such person travel on foot, or with a conveyance or otherwise, shall first have proved to the county court that he is a citizen of the United States, and is of good moral character, and shall have obtained from the court (who may, in its discretion, make or refuse,) an order to the sheriff, to grant him pedlar's license, to expire on the first of July next ensuing. And the Sheriff, on production of a copy of such order, certified by the clerk of such court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court, shall grant such license for him pedlar to the court of the license for his county on the receipt of forty dollars tax.

Provided. (1.) That not more than one person shall peddle under one license. (2.) That any person who ten porarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place, and then removes his goods, shall be deemed a peddler. (3.) That nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture.

(4.) That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act, on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or secured in the same manner as in the case of other merchants and traders.

28. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business.

29. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cor other officer, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be re-29) Every inferiant who sens spirituous inquors, whice of cor-dials, not the product of his own farm, in quantities from one quart to one barrel, shall pay lifty dollars for every county, and se under the same rules and restrictions as ped ars, except that an order from court shall not be required for a license.

30. On every gallon of whiskey, brandy or other spirituous liquors, made for his own use or for sale by the person using any distillery, twenty-five cents; and a like sunt on every gallon any distinery, twenty-nye cents; and a fixe sum on every gamon distilled for other persons, to be paid by the person distilling the same: Provided, That any person who shall distill,—without having previously obtained a licence therefor from the county court, shall pay a tax of ten dollars for every day or part of a day in which he may so still; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to destrain the still and fixtures for the payment of such tax: Provided further, That the foregoing proviso concerning sheriif to destrain the still and fixtures for the payment of such tax: Provided further, That the foregoing proviso concerning license shall not be in force until thirty days from the ratification of this act: And Provided further, That the foregoing proviso concerning licenses shall only apply to persons distilling spirituous liquors from grain: Provided further, That in any county in which there is no court in session at the time when this act shall go in force, the license may be obtained from any seven justices of the peace for said county. Said tax shall take effect from the first day of January, 1868, and the sheriff shall collect the same quarterly on the first day of April, July, October and January. Courts.

January.

31. Every company of gypsies or strolling company of persons, who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes, horse-trading, tinkering or begging, one hundred dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their crafts, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to example them from indistment, or negative timesed by law.

But nothing never contained shall be so construed, as to exempt them from indictment, or penalties imposed by law.

32. Every license granted under the provisions of this act shall be for twelve months from the issuing of the same.

SCHEDULE C.

The subjects embraced in this schedule shall be taxed the amount specified, and the taxes collected and accounted for as

smount specified, and the taxes collected and accounted for as follows:

1. Every corporation that might become incorporated by letters patent under the provisions of chapter 26, Revised Code, entitled "Corporations," but shall fail to do so, and apply to the General Assembly and obtain a special act of incorporation, or shall obtain an act to amend their charter, whether it had been secured by letters patent under said law, or by a special act, one hundred dollars for each act to incorporate or to amend, which tax shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State.

2. No corporation shall organize under such special act of incorporation obtained as set forth in the preceding section, or derive any benefit under such act to amend their charter, until it first shall have obtained a certified copy of such act from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary shall, in no case, furnish such copy until the company applying shall have delivered to him the Treasurer's receipt for the tax assessed in the preceding section, which receipt the Secretary shall file in his office.

3. The president and cashier of each of the banks in this State, on or before the first day of October in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax, to wit:

If the profits divided among the stockholders of the banks

6. All the property and other subjects of taxation, shall be mustly faxed, as by this act enacted, unless such property nnaily taxed, as by this act enacted, unless such property expressly exempted from taxation by this or some other at and the property and estate hereby exempted from taxatic are all such, and their profits as may belong to the United Stat or to this State, or may belong to or be set apart, and exclusive used for the university, colleges, institutes, academies, a schools for the education of youth, or the support of the poor afflicted, or especially set apart for, and appropriated to the ercise of divine worship or the propagation of the gospi such as may be set apart and kept for graveyards and lots; all such property and estates and their profits, as mallong to the State and county agricultural societies, and apart and used by them for agricultural fairs; and all sin their profits as may belong to any church or religious and be set apart and used by them for parsonages. And be it further enacted, That all laws imposing to subjects of which are revised in this act are hereby reper Provided. That this repeal shall not be construed to exice ne provisions of any law so far as they relate to the taxes in which ought to have been listed, or which may be then be ear 1865, or for any year previous thereto. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the

S. F. PHILLIPS Speaker House of Comments C. S. WINSTEAD Speaker of the Senat I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original withis office. R. W. BEST.

An Act to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Rules of Pleading therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by a authority of the same. That from and after the 1st of July A.D. 1866, the several Superior Courts of law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determinal causes of civil nature not cognizable before a justice the peace, and arising out of contracts entered into he fore the first day of May, in the year 1865, except whe the proceedings shall be by attachment: Provided, the nothing herein contained shall prevent a Court of Pica and Quarter Sessions from empannelling a jury to try contracts. and Quarter Sessions from empannelling a jury to try troversies respecting wills upon issues desiravit vil Provided further, That all writs of debts, assumpsit. enant and account issued to Spring Term, 1866, shall returned to Fall Term, 1866: Provided further, That all suits, ex contractu, the defendant or defendants be allowed six months from the return term to please SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That in all cases commi

to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of I by section first of this act, where suits have already 1 brought and are now now pending in any of the courts, it shall be the duty of the court to give the def ant further time for trial, until the Fall Term of 1 when the same shall stand for trial as other suits; in other cases, suits may be brought and prosecuted to ment according to the regular course of the court. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That in all cases as a for said, pending in the Superior Courts, in which judgmentave been heretofore taken, or may be hereafter taken the Superior Courts, and upon which executions hissued or may issue, it shall be the duty of the sheriff other officer in whose hands such executions have been may be placed for collection, to endorse a levy upon property of the defendant or defendants sufficient to sty the same, and return such executions without mak a sale; and upon said return, it shall be the duty of clerk, sixty days before the next term of the court to venditioni exponas or fieri facias, at the election of plaintiff, returnable to the next term of the court for costs, and one-fifth of the sum recovered; and all al executions upon judgments heretofore taken, shall be a turnable in like manner, and shall issue for the like pu-portion of the judgments. *Provided*, Nothing contains in this section shall be held to revive dormant judgment SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That upon the return execution as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the close sixty days before that term of the court which is held two months from the term to which such execution was a turned, to issue another renditioni exponas or fieri fac-at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to said term one-fourth of the remainder of the sum recovered, and terest thereon; and upon said return, it shall be the d of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court wh is held twelve months after said return, to issue executi as aforesaid for one-half of the remainder of the sum covered and interest thereon; and upon said return, it she be the duty of the elerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months after said return, to sue execution as aforesaid, for the remainder of the recovered and interest thereon: Provided, That if defendent shall pay into office, or file before the clerk receipt from the plaintiff therefor, any one of said inst ments, before the time fixed for is aforesaid, in such case execution shall be stayed for instalment: And, provided further, That the judgmeshall constitute a lien on the land of the defendant un said judgment is satisfied, or the lien discharged by act or laches of the plaintiff.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That so much of the 17 section, chapter 105, of the Revised Code, as subjects sheriff to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not exting and returning process, be, and the same is her ties which may be alleged to have been incurred by a c

pliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty all constables and other officers to levy any execution wh may be in their hands, issued upon judgments heretofo rendered by magistrates, and to return the same togeth with said levies to the justices of peace who issued same, or to some other magistrate in said county, who duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff. issue a venditioni exponas, returnable not sooner the twelve months from the date thereof, and for the like present the like portion of the sum recovered, as herein before prescri on execution issued from the Superior Courts, and from twelve moths to twelve months until the judgm is satisfied: Provided, however, That when there is personal property, or not sufficient to satisfy the plainti demand, it shall be the duty of such officer to levy execution on the defendant's land, and when there is personal property, or the same shall have been exhaust y sales as herein directed, to return the same to the Superior Court of the county, where the same proceeding shall be had as in cases of original jurisdiction in enfor

payment by execution.
SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That hereafter all warrants issued by justices of the peace, where the peaceding is not by attachment, shall be made returnal for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such wa rant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall ha power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before th expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the Provided, That the defendant is a resident of the State and all executions issued by a justice of the peace, she be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon trial of such warrant either party n appeal from the judgment to the next succeed term of the Superior Court by giving security as now provided by law, in cases of an appeal from j tices's judgment; and upon judgment there had, accding to the course of the court; and upon all judgment given by a magistrate, and no appeal therefrom, cution shall issue and be returnable in like manner in like manner time, and for the like proportion of the sum recover as herein before provided, where suit is brought in Superior Court: Provided, however, That all proceeding before any justice or justices for any forcible entry detailer, or against detainer, or against any other person holding or against a landlord, or in any other case founded in the where jurisdiction has heretofore, been given, or many other case founded in the second control of the case of the ca hereafter be given to one or more justices by existing la shall not be subject to the provisions, but all such case may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the man ner prescribed by law prior to the 11th September, 186 or as provided in any act or acts touching such wro and conferring such jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff, Clerk

ered by any person suing for the same in the name of State, and shall also be subject to indictment for a mis SEC. 9. Be it further enac'ed, That none of the prosions of this act shall apply to the collection of the Stor County revenue, or repeal any of the existing modes remedies provided by law for the collection of the same Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the tax fee up justices' judgments, returnable to the Superior Counshall be the same as is now taxed in the several Coun

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted. That the time of for years be extended to executors and administrators, wher in to settle the estates of their testators or intestates, a a further time in which to plead, at the discretion of t courts.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the provisions this act, extending the time of pleading and the return executions, shall not apply to cases arising under chapt 7. Revised Code, entitled attachment; but proceeding 7. Revised Code, entitled attachment; but proceed may be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and execution in all respects as is provided in the said chapter, any act or acts since passed, concerning attachments.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That any action or second concerning attachments. heretofore brought under any existing law, returnable the next Fall Term of any Superior Court of Law or Eqty, shall be deemed to have been properly brought to scourts as if instituted after the next Spring Term of courts, and shall be proceeded with according to the prisions of this act.

visions of this act.

SEC, 14. Be it jurther enacted. That an act, entitle "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and it rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of Septembe 1861, and also an act entitled "An act to restore it courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December 1863, be and the same are hereby repealed; and, expt as herein otherwise provided, full jurisdetion, count and criminal, as conferred in the County Courts, and it said Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Revise Code shall be and the same is hereby restored: Provide That no one of the provisions of this act, save the man section thereof, shall apply to suits upon the official bon of sheriffs, coroners, constables, cleks of the County as Superior Courts, and clerks and masters in Equity, and debts contracted since the first day of May, 1865; but remedy in such cases shall remain as it existed in remedy in such cases shall remain as it existed in

they shall hold their office until their successors are ditake place the first Thursday in August, 1869, and the AN ACT for the relief of such persons as may suffer the burning of the Court House and records of Wash-Extends the same provisions as are ex-

AN ACT prevent the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Com in tebuilding the bridge across the Roanoke at [Gives the Company (at a meeting of the stockthe privilege of accepting or rejecting the provi-

At T to decrease the expenses of Sheriff's returns the returns may be made through the nphers of the General Assembly. J AN ACT to empower the Provisional Clerks of the counthe Clerks of the Superior Courts to admin-[This act has been published in full and sent AN ACT to declare the Dan River a water course, suffi at instead of a lawful fence in Caswell county.

AN ACT to extend the time for collecting taxes. [Exals the time to the 20th February, 1866, for the Sheriffs

AN ACT to authorize holding an election for commis of the town of Goldsborough, in Wayne county, ar other purposes. rganize the government of the city and

AN ACT to continue in office the Provisional commisthe provisional commissioners of Lincolnton, Salisbu-Wilmington, Kinston, Rutherfordton, Salem, Edenton, Sheville, Hendersonville, Hillsboro', Louisburg, Milton, ad Kenansville, until their successors are elected and additional features. AN ACT to punish seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State. [Any person guilty of seditious language, spoken, written or printed, or endeavoring to incite insurrection, conspiracy, sedition or rebellion AN ACT to authorize the Justices of Carteret county to

es for the support of the poor, and for other coun-N ACT to meorporate the town of Newport, in the ty of Carteret, ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act for the of the town of Elizabeth City, in the county of passed by the General Assembly in 1852. heretofore passed for the better regulation of the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow county.

AN ACT to re-enact 4th section, 102d chapter Revised.

the 6th Monday after the

he 8th day of February, 1862gauge of the road. uch persons as may suffer from

s of this State, and for other purposes. rate Salem Female Academy, at Sa asythe. The Public Treasurer to collect and on such terms as he may deem | d with, then the Treasurer to bring suit-

- him to employ such agents and atin office Clerks and Masters in classification of impeachment of any crime.]

AN ACT to provide for the collection of the taxes of 1865 ch he may have taken the oath to sup t the Constitution of the Confederate States. ]

ACT to meorporate the Portis Gold Mining Com ert of Pleas and Quarter Ses-[Authorizes a special term of third Monday in February,

> re benefit of the firemen of the town of xempts the members of the different fire ing as jurors and performing militia

orperation government of the City and fit.

bern, passed at this session of the Gene[Amends by providing that the person an meorporate the town of Company Shops in

and free imales of color, three days previous working, when to meet, and what tools to

mean parate the Albemarle Steam Navigation incorporate the Minister's Relief Society for

iring the buildings and enclosures, and purchabiliting as is absolutely necessary.]

rate the Eno Lodge of Free and Ac-

office of Auditor, and requires the Comp-

nend an act passed at the session of 1850. rporate the Tuckasegee and Keowa ! of its branches, until it is completed.

shares owned by the State in said Comate not to be called on to pay her stock

stockholders. I corporate the Richland Female Academ mend an act entitled "An act for the better town of Greenville, and to increase the

magistrates at the court house to take the

charter the High Shoals Railroad Company othorize the Wardens of the Poor in case son becomes chargeable to a county, posc which is insufficient for the support the indemnity of the county whose duty to provide for the maintainance of the

he Presbyterian Church in the United States, to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of

arther suspending the operation of statute of 1511, and January 1st, 1867, shall not be

AN ACT to extend the time allowed to widows to enter

creek and up the extreme height of the ridge that divides the waters of Pigeon Roost creek and Brumits creek to AN ACT to amend chapter 40, Revised Code, entitled the waters of Pigeon Roost creek and Brumits creek to the top of the big ridge to the former line of the county of Mitchell, and then running with said line to where it joins the Tennessee line, and then running with the old in subsequent repairs, as the court, on motion may diline to the mouth of Big Rock creek, so as to leave all rect," and also adds the following two sections to said West of said first named line to the county of Yaneey.

AN ACT to amend an act passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, the

noir, in Caldwell county.

AN ACT to regulate salaries and fees. [Allows the Governor \$4,000 and a furnished house. Councillors of State the same pay as members of the General Assembly, for by the General Assembly, the same shall be regulated by General, \$100 for his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court, and \$20 for each term of Superior ting, (except the examination of femes corer) to take Court, of any county he shall attend, and the fees allowed by law; each Solicitor of the State, \$20 for every term the Superior Court he shall attend, and fees; Reporter of the Supreme Court, \$600, and fees; Public Librarian, \$600; izes the Governor to contract with some one to furnish arti-Mossenger to Governor, \$365; Clerk of the Supreme Court, | ficial lims to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.] \$500, and forty cents for recording as heretofore, besides the regular fees; Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, the regular fees; Clerks of the Superior and County Countries in of-the provisional commissioners of Lincolnton. Salisburiation to the fees und Alsters in Saliston to the fees new allowed by

> against the government of the State, shall stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings, not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months, and punishes with death any person found guilty of rebellion or insurrection, or inciting others to joi him or them.;
> AN ACT to consolidate and amend the several acts

attach the county of America to the stand for other purposes. [Provides for the he Spring and Fall terms of the Superior Code. [The section reads as follows: Every Judge shall March and September: and Mc-lay in March and September. And shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred del-shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred delsnan be a deduction from ms salary of the fattendance follows: Polk, second Monday in March Statherford, third Monday in March Northampton, Hyde, Davie, Currituck, Person, and Cleave Northampton, Hyde, Davie, Currituck, Person, All March Northampton, Hyde, Person, All March Northampton, Hyde, Person, All March Northa MeDowell, fourth Monday in March Spring and fall terms of the Superior Mitchell and Buncombe, shall be Mitchell and Buncombe, shall be yold if it do not certify that the presiding Judge was pre-sent and held the Court until that time, and until the busi sent and nead the Court union that the sent and nead the Court union that the sent and september; Buncombe, the ness was disposed of, unless some unavoidable circums fourth Monday in April and stance shall prevent the Courts of said counties from be

acceptorate the Charendon Bridge Company, am powers therein.
The more complete reorganization of the at and for other purposes. [This act has the county.]
The county.]

The work of the company and powers therein.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

AN ACT to restore jury trials to the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in this State in criminal cases. [Gives the county of the courts of the co the Weldon Enterprize and Loan the County Courts the jurisdicition to enquire into, tr hear and determine petit larcenies, assaults and batterie dan as a passed in 1865-66, concerning all trespasses and breaches of the peace, and all other f Euclie and Sampson counties.

amend are ordinance of the State Convention ordinance to incorporate the Piedmont Railing those only whereof the original jurisdiction is given by the peace to the Piedmont Railing those only whereof the original jurisdiction is given by the peace to the peac crimes and misdemeanors, the judgment upon conviction,

of the records and other papers of the Code, relative to fugitives from justice. [So amended as the Secretary of the Interior to hold the funds set apart to authorize the Governor to offer the reward for felons by Congress to pay the Cherokee Indians embraced in the who have fled from justice, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the State.]

AN ACT to outlaw felous who stee from justice. [Gives (Requires the Public Treasurer property of the State, not held by aty, and to sell such property at that a felony has been committed and the person flee om justice, or evades the usual process of law, the power smade for said property, and to issue proclamation against such person, requiring him to the Treasurer to bring suit. to employ such agents and at-it, fix their compensation, and such force as he shall see fit to apprehend such fugitive and if he do not surrender himself, any citizen or officer

their successors are appointed. [Provides are has been no Clerk appointed under the in counties where no Sheriff or other officer was qualified under the one in office before the surquires the present Sheriffs to collect said tax and pay it over to the Public Treasurer.]

AN ACT to punish vagrancy. [Makes it the duty of any Justice of the Peace upon proof of any person who may be able to labor, and has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some house sistence, and neglects to apply himself to some house to convert of the superity occupation for the support of himself and family if he has one; or be found to spend his time in dissipation or gaming or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to get support by any undue or unlawful means, to issue be galize the election of Mayor and Commistors town of Morganton.

The town of Morganton.

The comporate Dellwood Cemetery in Guilford grant to recognize him with good security, for his appearance to the charter of the town of Fayette
The charter of the town of Fayette
To grant to recognize him with good security, for his appearance to the next term of the Court, next succeeding, and upon failure to give bond to be imprisoned until Court; rity for good behaivour and industrious deportment for one year and be discharged, but if he fail to give bond and pay cost, he shall be presecuted, and upon conviction, the

AN ACT to punish persons pursuing and injuring horse and other live stock, with intent to steal them. [Makes the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if convicted of larceny, who shall pursue, kill or wound any [Amends by providing that the person and other rive stoca, with interaction of the person the largest number of votes for mayor shall the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if convicted of largery, who shall pursue, kill or wound any borse, mule, ass, jennet, cattle, hog, sheep, or goat, the property of another, with the intent to convert to his own property of another, with the intent to convert to his own property of another, with the intent to convert to his own property of another rive stoca, with intent to see a significant to the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if the offender guilty of a misdemeanor guilty of a misdem use; and all persons who may aid or abet in any such

Court may time or imprison him, or both, or sentence him

to the work house for such time as the Court may think

annance.

Incomplete to the found of Company Shops in annance.

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AN ACT more effectually to secure the maintainance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases. [Makes it competent for the court (where the pretative father is unable to pay costs and charges) to sentence him to the House of Correction not exceeding twelve months: Provided, however, That such pretative father, at his discretion, instead of being imprisoned or sent to the House of Correction, may bind himself as an apprentice to any person he may select, for himself as an apprentice to any person he may select, fo such time and for such sum as the court may direct; the shall be paid to the County Trustee. This act to go into effect from the first day of April, 1866.]

AN ACT to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in

and the Blind. [Appropriates such not exceeding \$20,000 for the year wages to be paid in a part of the crops cultivated by them, or 1867, and also appropriates \$1,500 such part shall not be subject to sale under executions such part shall not be subject to sale under executions against their employers, or the owners of the land culti-

NACT to meorperate on Annual Massurs.

NACT to amend an act to incorporate the town of built of the amend an act to incorporate the town of punished as for that offence.]

ANACT to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling ANACT to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling and account of the complete servants are servants and account of the complete servants and account of the complete servants are servants are servants and account of the complete servants are servants are servants and account of the complete servants are servants are servants.

AN ACT to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing gether with a fee of one dollar to the Sheriff, and after such return to the Court, the prosecuting officer on such AN ACT to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing Company in Mecklenburg county.

AN ACT to incorporate the Leaksville Male Academy, in the county of Rockingham, and to appoint Trustees thereof.

AN ACT to authorize the Public Treasurer to receive gizes the State Agent for the and invest the land scrip donated to this State for the esbonds, to subscribe to the main tablishment of an agricultural college. [Authorizes the term Jackson county to the South of at branches, until it is completed, only in his hands, or that may come the advice of the Governor) from time to time for the donated by Congress, and to sell said serip (by and with the advice of the Governor) from time to time for the that it shall not be lawful for him to highest price which can be obtained in such market as he may deem best, and invest the proceeds in stocks of the that the President of said road may draw United States or of other States or some other safe stocks

that the President of said road may draw the President of said road may draw the from time to time. I county furnished "An act to incorposed County Turnishe Company," passed at the sold and 1857. [Provides that as soon as \$500 on the subscribed and paid by insolvent individes the duty of the agent of the State for the Cherokee and Clay counties, and the state of the stock of on the part of the State \$500 for lands situated. Cherokee and Clay counties, and the State and directors in proportion and the election of directors in proportion.

Inited States or of other States or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per cent. I an act to incorporate the two of Graham, in the county of Alamance.

AN ACT to legalize the acts of the County Courts of Gaston and Lincoln counties. [This act legalizes the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held by the Provisional Magistrates of Gaston county in August, 1865, and directs the Sheriffs of said counties to collect the taxes loved by the Magistrates at said Courts.]

AN ACT to incorporate Union Mining Company in the

AN ACT to incorporate Union Mining Company in the county of Rowan, North Carolina.

AN ACT to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steamboat Transportation and Mining Company.
AN ACT to renew the charter of the Highwassee Turn ike Company.

AN ACT in relation to the town of Goldsboro', in the

ounty of Wayne.

AN ACT to revise and amend an act to incorporate Sulcrporate Transylvania Seminary in Transylvania of said lands, the said grants or leases have been or may be assigned or transferred by either of the said Depart-ments or any officer thereof, but the assignees and trans-ferees shall be entitled to all the benefits of the provisions

of the original act.]
AN ACT to incorporate the Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237, an ACT to meorperate the bigst fite begg, to 23% in the town of Marion, McDowell county.

AN ACT to repeal the 17th section of an act, passed by the General Assembly, at its session in the year 1825, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of

AN ACT to incorporate Stokes Lodge, No. 32, of Free Trovides that in all cases that when the loss and Accepted Masons in the town of Concord, county of made a bar of the claims, the time between Cabarras.

AN ACT to incorporate Little River Select School in the county of Orange. AN ACT to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insur-

ance and Trust Company.

AN ACT for the relief of the President, Directors, and allows the middle of May, 1862, and before the days of May, 1865, whose real estate has not been find admitted to probate since January 1, 1862, and before the Washington Toll Bridge. [Releases them to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for fitures and penaltics incurred for failing to mail for yellow dip, PhL of 290 fits.

Spirms Turpenting.—In this article there has been formed in section of this act, and gives them the privilege of all testators whose wills have been very light, and for the week Company.

AN ACT for the relief of the President of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident insurance Company.

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AN ACT for the relief of the Bresident of th

AN ACT to amend the first Thursday in August, 1869, and the first Thursday in August.

ACT for the rehef of such persons as may suffer ACT for the rehef of such persons as ma

at the session of 1554-55, to incorporate the town of Le-keep a separate record of all the proceedings under and b

virtue of this chapter." AN ACT concerning salaries and fees. [Provides that when no salary or fee of State officers have been regulated

ting, (except the examination of femes corert) to take depositions and administer oaths, in matters incident to their office.]

RESOLUTION providing for extra copies of the Repor the Public Treasurer. [Provides that hereafter 200 pies be printed to exchange with the Treasurers of the everal States and Territories.] RESOLUTION touching the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at this session of the Legislature known as the 13th section. [Adopts it in the sense, that it does not enlarge the powers of Congress to gislate on the subject of Freedmen within the State. 1

RESOLUTION in favor of Briggs & Dodd. RESOLUTION to appoint commissioners on the con-lition of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint two commissioners to make examination and report to the next General Assembly, or State Convention.]
RESOLUTION concerning the public square. [Appropriates the sum of \$100, for cleaning up and improving RESOLUTION defining the duty of the Governor with election by about 5,000 majority, and have increased their ing counties to-wit: Pelk county, on March and September: Rutherford, having held the Court of the county according to law, and March and September: Rutherford, having held the Court of the county according to law, and larger popular al Assembly entitled "An act for the more complete reorvote than last year.

ganization of the State government, and for other purposes," ratified February 1st, 1866. [Provides that so much of the 4th section of said act as relates to the distri-bution thereof shall be deemed to be executed when a copy s sent to the Clerk of the County and Superior Courts and of the Sheriffs of the several counties.

RESOLUTION for the relief of the University of North

Beef steady. Pork heavy, at \$26@28. Lard firm. Cotarolina. [Appropriates the sum of \$7,000 for the use of | ton dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 1,000 bales at 11c. RESOLUTION in favor of Edward Saunders, Executor

of Isaac N. Saunders. [Authorizes the Public Treasurer to pay the Executor the arrears of per diem and mileage due to said deceased.]

RESOLUTIONS for distributing copies of the Revised Code and other acts of the General Assembly. [Requires the Secretary of State to furnish one copy of the Revised ode and No. 2 Revised Statutes, and one copy of all the aws passed since the revisal of the Statutes, to the clerks of the county and superior courts, and clerks and masters n equity for each of the new counties in this State, and also the old counties, when the clerks certify under the and those only whereof the original jurisdiction is given exclusively to one or two Justices of the Peace, to the Superior or Supreme Courts.]

AN ACT to amend the 4th section of chapter 35, Revised Code, relative to findings from interesting the supply at his command.]

RESOLUTION concerning Character Lexico. scal of the court that the aforesaid Statutes and Laws RESOLUTION concerning Cherokee Indians. [Requires the fashions I invariable set my face against."

by Congress to pay the Cherokee Indians embraced in the roll of John C. Mulay, as a permanent fund for the benefit of those Indians permitted to remain in North Carolina, and to pay them the accrued interest annually.] RESOLUTION concerning the collection of State taxes in Francisch County, Lallows the Shariff of said county. Beaufort County, [Allows the Sheriff of said county ntil 1st of April to collect and pay to the Public Treasu-er the State tax levied by the State Convention.] RESOLUTION in favor of Mrs. Sarah Hanrahan. [Diects the Public Treasurer to pay to her the arrears of per diem and mileage due W. S. Hanrahan, dec'd.]

RESOLUTIONS authorizing certain proceedings against the Cape Fear Navigation Company. [Requires the Attorney General to make enquiry into the complaints of the found.] boat owners and merchants of Wilmington, and ascertain by what authority the tolls are imposed by said company, and to institute suit either in the Supreme Court or in the Superior Court of New Hanover county at his option.] RESOLUTION in favor of Drury King, authorizes the Publ Treasurer to pay him the sum of \$25, for services as Superintendent of the capitol from 31st March to the 15th April, 1865.

RESOLUTIONS accepting a donation of land by the Congress The act of Congress referred to approved, Jmy 2d, 1882. The act of Congress referred to appropriates an amount of public lands to each State, to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; under said act North Carolina is entitled (according to the census of 1860) to 270,000 acres, provided she by her Legislature signifies her acceptance of the

RESOLUTION animed soldiers, rathed 23d January, 1866. RESOLUTION to print the acts of the Secret Session of 1862-63, and of 1864-65. [Instructs the Secretary of State to print the acts and resolutions of the years above mentioned, with the ws now being printed.]
RESOLUTION in favor of A. W. Fraps.
RESOLUTION of thanks to the President of the United Stat For the manly, patriotic and statesmanlike position which he as taken in vetoing the unconstitutional Act of Congress, exeming the powers of the Freedment's Bureau.]

RESOLUTION in favor of the Cherokee Indians in this State. RESOLUTION in favor of the Cherokee Indians in this State. Appropriates the sum of \$100 to defray the expenses of Col. George Bushyhead to Washington, D. C., and authorizes the Public Trensurer to hold any moneys that may be paid by the United States Government, and pay them the annual interest at sky per cent, and to retain the money furnished out of the fund on deposit, when so deposited.]

RESOLUTIONS in reference to "Sketches of Lower North

ame on or octore the 14th April, 1866.
RESOLUTION amendatory of the resolution for supplying ar-

RESOLUTIONS in reference to "Sketches of Lower North Carolina. [Appropriates \$153 for binding 2000 copies of "Ruffins Sketches of Lower North Carolina," places 100 copies at the disposal of the Governor, 10 to the State Library, 10 to each of the college libraries at Chapel Hill, Wake Forrest, Davidson and Trimity colleges and the remainder to be distributed equally among the members of the Legislature.]

RESOLUTION in favor of Daniel W. Chambers. [Appropriates \$125 to pay for an artificial leg.] \$15 to pay for an artificial leg.]

RESOLUTION in favor of R. W. Best. [Appropriates \$11, expenses incurred in removing the boxes belonging to the A. G. O. to the Geological room in the capitol building.]

RESOLUTION authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ an

RESOLUTION in favor of Jacob Siler. An Act to Extend the Time for Collecting Taxes Under the Revenue Ordinance of the Conven-

North Carolina, and it is hereby engeted by authority of the same. That the time for collecting and making returns vated.]

AN ACT to prevent wilful trespasses on lands, and stealing any kind of property therefrom. [When done feloniously by the party shall be deemed guilty of larceny and which time it shall be the duty of all delinquent sheriffs. and other collecting officers to make returns as provided

by the General Assembly held 1862-63, and rating the session of th

answer and payment shall enter a nolle prosequi in the case on payment of costs by the defendant.

Be it further enacted, That where such additional returns of the sheriffs or collectors shall be less than one thousand dollars, they shall be allowed six per cent. commissions, when equal to one thousand dollars and not except the shall be allowed the shall be allowed six per cent.

cceding two thousand dollars five per cent., and when two thousand dollars and upwards, four per cent. commissions.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this

10th March, A. D., 1866. S. F. PHILLIPS. Speaker House of Commons. C. S. WINSTEAD, Speaker of the Senate.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the origin

R. W. BEST,

Secretary of State We publish below the resolutions passed by the General Assembly, some days ago, in regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company:

RESOLUTIONS AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS make enquiry into the complaint of boat-owners and merchants of Wilmington; and in case it be Inov, & B., found that the company complained of (The Cape lief of landlords." [So amended as to extend to all cases in which any grants or leases have been made of lands beretofore claimed as abandoned lands under any order. a want of power from the charter, or in consequence of a forfeiture of such power for any cause, that the Attorney General be further instructed to LUMBER, & M., (River,) file a bill or information in the nature of a quo warrante, or other proper process, to declare a for-

feiture of its franchises. Resolved, That the Attorney General may institute proceedings either in the Supreme Court of the State, or direct them to be instituted in the Superior Court for New Hanover county, at his option. And in the latter case the Solicitor for that circuit is instructed to prosecute the same .-In either alternative, the result is to be reported to the Governor. [Ratifled 20th February, 1866.]

THE LATEST NEWS TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the City of Boston. NEW YORK, March 11. The steamship City & Boston, with Liverpool dates to

the 2d inst., has arrived. The rumored resignation of Earl Russel was unfounded. The military force in Ireland is to be further augmented. The English government seized two vessels at London intended for the Chilian government.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

Arrests continue plentiful in Ireland. Liverpool Market.

Congress.

Cotton advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Sales for four days 54,600 bales.

Consols 87 : @874.

Five-Twenties 71@711.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, the same pay as members of the General Assembly, for every day of attendance. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts \$2,500; Public Treasurer, \$2,000; Chief Clerk to Treasurer, \$1,500; Secretary of State, \$1,250, and fees; Private Secretary to Governor, \$1,000, and fees; Attorney Private Secretary to Governor, \$1,000, and \$1,000, a

> A bill for this purpose was reported in the House, and after several day's discussion was rejected yesterday .-RESOLUTION in behalf of disabled soldiers. [Author- The foreign tariff act will now apply to the Provinces. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

> > WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.

The Republicans have carried the New Hampshire State

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13. Flour has declined 10c.; Wheat 1@2c.; Corn 1@2c. Gold 29'c. premium.

THE FAYETTEVILLE DAILY NEWS .- We regret to learn from the above paper of the 3d inst., that it has been discontinued. or, rather, changed into a weekly paper.

Mayor of New Orleans, at the time of its fall, is the democratic candidate for the same office.

> From Canada-Fenians. Toronto, March 10th.

The general calls for volunteers are being responded to with alacrity. Bishop Lynch has issued a circular denouncing the Fenian movement, and one is published by the Customs Department which specially instructs the officers to thoroughly search all the baggage

ing house of Rufus Lord was robbed this after- mand at present, and we quote nominally at 161 @ 17 noon of Government and other securities to the

The part of the Arlington estate lying east of the road is to be cut up into five acre lots, and leased to freedmen. The property, it is announced, is held, not under the confiscation law, but as a purchase by the government at a late sale for taxes, which divests the heirs of all reversionary rights. The freedmen are to pay their rent in products at each harvest.

Of the pardons granted by the President under the \$20,000 clause, two thousand and seventy were Virginians and four hundred and eighty-two for North Carolinians. It is understood that the President is preparing to send into the Senate a huge batch of appoint-

cise their veto power.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. erally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAY, & Ib 35 @ 37	Molasses, & gallon,
BEEF CATTLE,	Cuba
₩ 100 lbs 12 00 @15 00	Syrup75 @ 1 25
BRICKS, W M.18 00 @25 00	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,	
2nd hand 3 00 @ 4 00	New Virgin0 00 @ 0 00
New 4 50 @ 5 00	Yellow dip0 00 @ 4 10
CANDLES, of Ib.,	Hard0 00 @ 2 00
Tallow 20 @ 25	Tar, 28 bbl 0 00 (a) 1 80
Adamantine 25 @ 32	Tar, in order .0 00 @ 2 50
Sperm 50 (a) 55	Pitch, do .0 00 @ 5 00
COFFEE, & B.,	Rosin, pale 0 00 @ 0 00
Java421@ 45	do No. 16 00 @ 9 00
Laguayra 37 @ 38	do No. 2 8 75 @ 5 00
Rio28 @ 31	do No. 3, .2 25 @ 3 00
St. Domingo 26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,
COTTON, & Ib.,	gal 51 @ 521
Ord. to Mid'g 32 @ 33	NAILS, & B.,
Strict Mid'g00 @ 34	Cut 81@ 9
Good Mid'g 00 @ 35	Wrought00 @ 00
COTTON BAGGING,	Oils, Wgallon,
Gunny, Fyard 30 @ 32	Sperm0 00 @ 3 00
Dundee28 @ 30	Linseed 2 00 @ 2 25
Rope, # 1620 @ 21	Machinery2 00 @ 2 50
CORN MEAL,	PEA NUTS,
🔂 bushel1 35 @ 1 40	🙀 bushel2 00 @ 2 40
DOMESTICS,	POTATOES, & bush.,
Sheeting, #yd.30 @ 32	Sweet 1 50 @ 2 00
Yarn, \$75 fb 3 25 @ 3 50	Irish, \$\pmu\text{bbl5 00 @ 5 50}
EATHERS, # 16 70 @ 75	Provisions, # lb.,
иян, 🥡 bbl.,	N. C. Bacon,

Hams......22 @
Middlings....20 @
Shoulders....19 @
Hog round...19 @ Mullets 0 00 @12 00 23 21 20 Mac'l, No. 1.00 00 @20 00 Mac'l, No. 2.17 00 @00 00 Mac'l, No. 3.14 00 @15 00 20 Her'gs, East.0 00 @ 5 00 Dry Cod, & fb .. 8 @ 9 FLOUR, & bbl., Middlings ... 181@ Shoulders 18 @ 17 20 50 Family.....11 25 @13 00 Superfine. \$9 00 @10 50 Fine. 8 25 @ 8 50 Glue, # lb. 18 @ 25 Gunny Baos 35 @ 40 GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton...110 00 @115 00 Rump..... 25 00 @26 00 Beef, Mess...00 00 @00 00 LAND PLASTER, GRAIN, # bushel Oats. .65 60

Alum. # bush.0 50 @ 60 Liverpool, & sack, ground, cargo ..... 1 50 @ 1 75 cargo .....1 50 @ 1 75 from store.2 25 @ 2 50 Peas, Cow ... 0 95 @ 1 00 Rice, rough 2 50 @ 3 00 11 Rice, E. I., 7 1510 @ 11 Carolina, 141@ 15 SUGAR, W 16., Porto Rico L'fand crush'd.22 @ C. Yellow.....16 @ Carolina, Hides, & B., Cape Feat ...

Solutions Authorizing Certain Process.

AGAINST THE CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the State Hay, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs.,

Eastern 1 30 @ 1 35 North River 1 20 @ 0 00 Inon, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Bungles, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M.,

Contract 6 00 @ 7 00 Common 3 00 @ 3 50 Staves, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M., American, ref. . 0 @ 00 Staves, & M.,

American, sheer. 0 @ 00 W. O. bbl. . 00 00 @00 00

Swede . . . 0 @ 00 R. O. hbd. . 00 00 @30 00

Lime, & bbl. . 0 00 @ 0 00 Timber, & M.,

Shipping...18 00 @22 00 Mill, prime 13 00 @15 00 from store...2 00 @ 2 25 Mill Fair. 11 00 @12 00 Mill, inferior to Fl'r Boards 30 00 @35 00 Wide do .20 00 @25 00 | Min., micrior to | October | Octob

REVIEW OF THE WILMISOTON MARKETS

New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 8—Géneral Longstreet has been elected President of the Great Southern and Western Life prices show a slight advance on quotation of Thursday Virginia Price, Eldridge, ldg N. Y.

anything has been done in the way of sales. The stock of Common has accumulated somewhat in the absence of sales, and is mostly of inferior quality, which renders it difficult of sale at anything like a fair price. At the time of making up our report there is no disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the market is in a drooping condition; holders, however, do not press the market and are awaiting further advices. We quote make of only 850 bbls. \*\* \$2 50 to \$2 85 for strained, according to size of bbls., and \$2 25 to \$2 37\$ \*\* bbl. for "loose" or "broken." In No. 2 we quote the sale of only one small lot (29 bbls.) at \$3 25 39 bbl. Nothing done in No. 1, and quotations remain merely nominal.

quotations remain merely nominal.

Tan—Has been in moderate demand for shipping parposes since our last, and the market has ruled steady at former quatation. The receipts for the week foot up 1,141 bbls., all of which has found sale at \$1 80 % bbl. Breswax—Is in moderate enquiry, and sells at 85 @ 37

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied with beeves, and we notice an active demand for butchering purposes. No sales, and we quote nominally on the hoof at 122 to 15 cents \$2 lb. for net meat, as in BARRELS—There is no demand for empty Spirits Tun-pentine barrels, and the market is heavily supplied. We quote at \$3 to \$3 75 for second hand, and \$4 to \$4 75 each

Washington, D. C., March 13.

The Senate refused to pass the bill for the admission of Colorado.

The House by a vote of 109 against 39, passed the Senate bill declaring all persons, white and black, born in the United States, to be citizens of the United States, and to protect them in their civil rights and furnish the means for their vindication.

Nothing is to be construed so as to affect the laws of any State concerning the right of suffrage.

New Hampshire Election.

Washington, D. C., March 13th, 1866.

The Republicans have carried the New Hampshire State

Washington, D. C., March 13th, 1866.

The Republicans have carried the New Hampshire State

The Senate refused to pass the bill for the admission of Corron.—During the week just ended this article has been materially affected by the unfavorable news both from home and foreign markets, and in consequence the market here has been materially affected by the unfavorable news both from home and foreign markets, and in consequence the market here has been materially affected by the unfavorable news both from home and foreign markets, and in consequence the market here has been materially affected by the unfavorable news both from home and foreign markets, and in consequence the market here has been in an unsettled state. The latest advices received report a decline in prices, and therefore buyers generally have withdrawn from the market here has been materially affected by the unfavorable news both from home and foreign markets, and in consequence the market here has been in an unsettled state. The latest advices received report a decline in prices, and therefore buyers generally have withdrawn from the market here has been in an unsettled state. The latest advices received report a decline in prices, and therefore buyers generally have withdrawn from the market here has been in an unset led the market here has been in an unset led the latest and vices received report a decline in prices, and therefore buyers generally have withdrawn from the market here has

EGGS—Sell at 20@25c. # dozen. Feathers—Are in demand, and none in market. We quote at 75 to 80c. ? B, by the quantity.

Flour.—There have been fair receipts of Northern brands since our last, and at present there is a moderate supply on market; there is, however, a heavy demand from the country trade, and the market rules firm, with sales at \$9 to \$10 50 for superfine, and \$11 to \$13 ? bbl. for family according to quality. for family, according to quality.

Grain.—In the Corn market we have nothing new to

GRAIN.—In the Corn market we have nothing new to report. The receipts continue quite large, and at present there is a heavy supply on market. About 16,000 bushels have arrived during the week, of which one cargo consisting of 7,000 bushels sold on Monday at 85c. bushel, 30 days; the balance is unsold, and the market closes dull and inactive at 85@90c., as in quality.——OATS—Remain about the same as reported for some weeks past. There is merely a retail demand, and there is a full stock on market. The arrivals for the week comprise about 4,000 bushels which have gone into store. We quote at 60@65c. for cargo, and 75@86c. 2 bushel at retail——Pass. Nothing doing except in the retail way, and market well supplied. We quote Cow at \$1 to \$1 10 \$\overline{a}\$ bushel, in lots.

——Rice.—We quote from store at 144@15c. for Carolina, and 10@11c. \$\overline{a}\$ b for India, by the cask; supply Mr. Munroe, who behaved so heroically as the

GUANO, &c.—The market is moderately supplied, and A lady, playfully condemning the wearing of we quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, whiskers and moustaches, declared, "It is one of \$110 to \$115: Pacific do. \$85; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65 d ton. HAY .-- The market is better supplied, and has ruled quiet since our last. The receipts comprise about 1000 bales Northern, of which 775 bales sold from wharf at \$1 20 to \$1 25 \$2 100 lbs.

\$1 20 to \$1 25 \$\overline{\psi}\$ 100 lbs.

Lime.—Market well supplied and dull. We quote from store at \$2 to \$2 25 \$\overline{\psi}\$ cask, in lots to suit.

Molasses.—The market continues to be well supplied with Cuba, and there is only a light demand. We quote sales from wharf at 50 cents \$\overline{\psi}\$ gallon for single hhds.

Pea Nurs.—A few small lots have been brought to market, and sold from carts at \$2 to \$2 25 \$\overline{\psi}\$ bushel.

the officers to thoroughly search all the baggage of passengers coming into the Provinces, and to detain all arms and weapons and munitions of war found.

Robbery in New York—One Million Five Hundred

Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Ret, and sold from carts at \$2 to \$2 25 bushel.

Potatoes.—The market is nearly or quite bare of Trish, and we notice an active demand. Several small lots have been received, and sold at \$5 @ \$5 50 \$\tilde{v}\$ bbl. Sweet sell at \$1 50 @ \$2 \$\tilde{v}\$ bushel.

Provisions.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market exhibits more firmness than noted in our last, though prices remain about the same. The receipts have been light, but we notice a moderate supply in retailers hands, and the sales New York, March 10th.

The Commercial Advertiser says that the bankcents for shoulders, and 183 @ 19 cents 👸 lb for sides.
——Larp and Pork are in moderate supply, and there is
merely a retail enquiry. We refer to our table for prices, at which small sales have taken place.
POULTRY.—Chickens, 35 @ 45 cents for live, and 45 @ 50

Salt.—Is in fair stock, and there is merely a light retail demand. We quote from store, in lots to suit, at \$2 25 @ \$2 50 \$\text{ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cents \$\text{ }} bushel for alum.
Shingles—Are in moderate demand, and meet with ready sale. We quote sales for the week of about 250,000 at \$3 to \$3 50 for Common, and \$6 to \$7 @ M. for Contract,

is in quality.

Timber—We have no change to report in the market for TIMBER—We have no change to report in the market for this article. Prime quality continues in moderate demand for mill purposes, and finds sale at former figures. The sales for the week reach about 40 rafts at \$6 50 to \$8 for inferior, \$9 to \$11 for ordinary, \$12 @ \$13 for fair, \$14 to \$16 for prime, and \$18 25 @ \$20 \$ M. for shipping.

Wood—By the boat load \$3 to \$3 50 for ash and pine, and \$3 50 to \$4 \$2 cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise have ruled dull since our last, and rates have declined. See table for prices. We learn that one Schooner was engaged for Cardenas a day or two since at \$7 (in gold) & M. on lumber.

ments for the Radical majority to vent their spleen upon, and to afford them an opportunity to exerat \$7 (in gold) # M. on lumber.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per thou-Scantling, assorted, 45 00 @ 45 00 @ 40 00 @ 38 00 @ 40 00 50 00 @ 70 00 40 00 @ 45 00 35 00 @ 40 00 Do. selected, 1 inch Edged Boards, 11 to 4 inch Boards and Planks, 11 inch Flooring, rough, Do. do. dressed, t & Ship stuff of sizes and lengths,

Rates of Freight.

Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK.
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$1 25 \$ 00 @ \$0

Spirits Turpentine,..... Cotton, per lb.
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.
Flaxseed, per bush.
Peo Nuts Pea Nuts,.....
To PHILADELPHIA. 

EXPORTS From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending March 14, 1866.

COASTWISE. To New York.—360 bbls. spirits turpentine; 2877 do. crude turpentine; 6154 do. rosin; 205 do. pitch; 853 bales cotton; 96 do. sheeting; 5 do. yarn; 163 bushels pea nuts; 6 bbls. wax; 2 do. copper; 73 kegs soda; 41 pkgs. tobacco; 16 bales rags; 353 pkgs. mdze.

To Philadelphia.—654 bbls. rosin; 200 do. pitch; 37 bales cotton; 82 do. yarn; 20,722 feet timber; 50 tons old iron; 5 bales rope; 38,000 juniper bolts; 4 pkgs. mdze.

To Baltimore—100 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1320 do. rosin; 144 bales cotton; 21 do. sheeting; 11 do. yarn; 4 do.

sin; 144 bales cotton; 21 do. sheeting; 11 do. yarn; 4 do. checks; 615 bars railroad iron; 839 plough beams; 14 pkge, mdze. To New Orleans-1000 bbls. tar. FOREIGN.

To MATANZAS-10,000 feet lumber, List of Vessels in the Part of Wilmington, N. C. March 13, 1866.

STEAMSHIP Chas, W. Lord, Ward, dis. Worth & Daniel BARQUEANTINE Japan. Sainberlich, ldg Hamburg, O. G. Paraley & Co. SCHOONERS

Harriss & Howell. J. R. Blossom & Co. Keith & Kirchner. Frank Walter, Corson, rdy N. Y. W. B. Flanner. For the week ending Wednesday, March 14th, 1866. Clara, Corson, ldg N. Y. Atlantic, Lippincott, ldg Philadelphia, TUBLESTINE .- For this article there has been a fair en- Daniel Towsend, Towsend, dis.

Speech of Thaddens Stovens. WASHINGTON, March 11. Representative Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in his speech yesterday, was insidiously severe on President Johnson. While he declared his admiration

has existed a fair enquiry from buyers, and 52½ cents for white, with the usual deductions for colored, was readily obtained up to Saturday, when one small lot went at 51 cents; since then, however, sales have been made at 52½ cents, at which the market closes steady. The sales for for the latter's patriotism and honesty, he said that this did not prevent him from differing in opinion from the President. Mr. Price inquired whether this was the same Thaddens Stevens to whom the President alluded

cents, at which the market closes steady. The sales for the week are as follows:

Thursday 25 bbls. at 52½ cents P gallon for white.

Friday 8 52½ cents P gallon for white.

Saturday 15 "52½ "
Tuesday 13 "52½ "

Rosin.—Since our review of Wednesday last, the market for all grades has ruled exceedingly dull, and acarcely anything has been done in the way of sales. The stock in his late speech, to which Mr. Stevens replied, amid laughter, that that speech was an invention of the enemy—a hoax like that of the moon story.

The Fenians Reported Conferences between Secretary Seward and Sir Frederick Rruce.

WASHINGTON, March 11. It is stated on what is believed to be good authority that several conferences have taken place between Secretary Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce, upon the subject of Fenian movements, which have resulted satisfactorily to the British Minister, who has been assured that no violation of the neutrality laws shall be permitted.

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MEBCHANTS, No. 28 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale as holesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs.

Mosco & Schiffer, 52 Broad St.

Feb 8

J. B. SOUTHERLAND. WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET (Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

will.MINGTON, N. C.

\*\*T Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Sprints Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8

BENNETT. VANPELT & CO., 23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK. CHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRO visions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance. with or without advices.

W. T. HUGGINS. S. E. Corner of Market and Second Street.

Wilmington, N. C. (Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.) DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars. Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass. dc., dc. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash.

Orders from the country promptly filled, when accompanied by the money.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

RELIABLE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL USE, CAN be had at 32 North Water Street—say Cognae Brandy by case or package. Blackberry Brandy, by case.

Irish Whiskey. Scotch Whiskey. Bourbon Whiskey. Holland Gin. N. E. Rum.

panied by the money.

March 1

Mar. 1

Feb 15

Feb. 15

N. E. Rum.
Schedam Schmapps.
Stadt House do.
Alse, Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.
Mess, Prime Mess, and Rump Pormac
Crushed A. and C. Sugars.
New Crop Oubs Molasses in Tierces and Barrels.
We have alse a class of Goods which we will dispose of
at less than New York cost, to make xoom for another
Stack Come and get barrains. Stock. Come and get bargains.

Our friends will rememberthat we sell for CASH ONLY. SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.

March 6. 134-d1w-w2w. Sugar and Molasses.

125 BOXES GROCERY SUGARS. 60 BBLS MUSCOVADA MOLASSES.
10 BAGS PORTO RICO COFFEE.
To arrive per Schr. "Del Pelar," from Havana, and for sale by SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.

Feb. 28. Valuable Rice and Upland for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS
RICE PLANTATION,
On the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of T. C.
McIlhenny, and known as the Hankins lands; ninety acres
of Rice Land is now cleared. The whole tract contains about Six Hundred and Forty Acros; about half of which is Piney land, and some of the trees have been boxed.

There is a good two story DWELLING, with eight good

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to visit the place, and examine it for themselves. A bargain is to be had.

rooms, with a fire-place in each, convenient to the planta

JOHN C. SWAIN, Smithville, N. C.

FOR SALE. OFFER FOR SALE A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND in the county of Wilson, on the waters of Black creek, twelve miles from the county site, (Wilson,) and four miles from Black Creek Station, Wilmington & Weldon railroad, from Black Creek Station, Wilmington & Weldon railroad, containing about 800 acres, heavily timbered with oak and long leaf pine. There is enough cleared land for a six horse farm, with as good facilities for improving the farm as any in that section of country, there being a great quantity of marl convenient to the farm, with about 200 acres of ridge land to clear, which would produce corn, peas, cotton and potatoes, finely. There is eight thousand turpentine boxes, from 8 to 10 feeet high, seven thousand eighteen inches high, and in a good neighborhood for a turpentine still, or store. Also, upon the premises, one of the last mill sites in the eastern part of the state, on the run of Black creek, sufficient to run two corn, one wheat and saw mill, where—it is said, by the old men of the neighborhood—there has been a mill for fifty years or more, till during the war it was burnt. The improvements are ordinary; three or four plank houses, with brick chimneys, at different places on the farm; and other houses sufficient for 18 or 20 hands.

It is a rare chance for an investment. If any perso should wish to view the premises, please call on Mr. Silas Lucas, who will take pleasure in showing them over the lands. Terms made easy. For further particulars, adlands. Terms made easy.
dress the subscriber, box 139 Wilmington, N. C.
lioBERT M. COX.

NOTICE.

A T THE COURT OF PIEAS AND QUARTER SES-SIONS of New Hanover County, December term, 1865. I qualified as Executor to the last will and tes-ment of John W. Taylor, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate, to make im-mediate payment. All those who have claims against the

deceased, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, Extr. North Carolina, Duplin County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January

Term, 1866. Jas. Summerlin & wife Eliza, Bouben Branch, William Branch, Petition, Partition Lamir

Haywood Branch TT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Tr Appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that Haywood Branch, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, or motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, at the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duphic county, and the wilmington Journal, notifying hier the said defendants of the miling of this position, and the unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and annual the position, the same will be taken proconfesso and heard ex parts as tolding.

J. D. SOUHERLAND, Clerk.

North Carolina, Duplin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jonuar

Pendese Daff, Heirs at Taw of Curtis Dail, dec d.) Petition for dower.

Worth & Daniel.

do.

TAPPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the mison cuital of Buckiney Dail, deceased name unknown, one of the defendants in this court, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore, on next tion, ordered by the court that advertisement be reade for six weeks successively, at the court house, in Konensville, and at three other places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the, said defendent of J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Kidder & Martin.
Shackelford, Hasa & Co.
V.

J. A. Willard.
Master.

Master.

And at three other-places in Dupin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendance of the Wilmi WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 15, 1866.

The Assembly, Like an Alexandrine, still "drags its slowlength along." Considering the embarrassed condition of the treasury, their patriotism would have been more signal had their session terminated many the other; and finally terminated his repast with weeks ago. In this, as in all similar bodies in our this monologue: "I have heard much of the power country, there are too few practical, working, or of imagination and faith! I've tried hard to fanbusiness men. The great bulk of the members are incapable; qualified simply to say "ditto to Mr. Burke;" and have not skill or learning sufficient to draft a bill. Of those who have parts and attainments superior to the mass of their colleagues, too many belong to the class of oratorsin the American sense; each is anxious to make his mark as a public man; addresses Buncombe, and assuming Buncombe to be ignorant, discusses the simplest proposition, "ab ovo usque ad mala". each must speak and fret his hour upon the stage, repeating in the way of paraphrase, or patent tautology, the arguments of his file leader; the ambitions, emulous of the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, introduce bill after bill, in defiance of history, political economy and common sense.

We will not say that there are inebriating liquids to be found in the vicinity of the Capitol; but we must express our conviction that there is something intoxicating in its very air; members for him at street corners, and, with upturned eyes, fancy that the eyes of the State, some the eyes of the Union, and others the eyes of the world, are fixed upon them. Such a belief inspires self-respect, tempts one to put his best foot forward, to compose his features so as to be most expressive of consciousness came the cowardly manœuvering of profundity and dignity, and to sport his glossiest broad-cloth.

We flatter ourselves that we can point out a member, and especially a new member, though jumps on the ground which a manly adversary never seen before, with as unerring certainty as a "detectore" a "fille de joie;" his clothes seem a Sunday suit, not worn long enough to adapt itself well to the body; his walk imposing; and his gravity of countenance serene and suggestive as that of a marble Jove.

Oh wad some power the gittie gie us. To see ourselves as others see us!

Were the good people of whom we speak, really aware of the little interest their constituentsnot to say the whole world-take in their endless disputations, inconsequential logic, and puerile rhetoric, we think a salutary reform might be ex-The people, even the liberally educated, though sometimes a speech of extraordinary merit anay beguile a leisure hour, only look to the law consistency and party integrity. What has Andrew done, the desire, and with it the attempt, to exercise a passed by them because of its obligation on the vitizen.

are exceptions, to whom they do not apply; we war an answer to all such accusations? Is he to Carolina was decidedly in favor of the General Governmean those who, forgetful of self, think only when it was powerful, and periled life and propof the public good; who never speak but when erty by resistance to their machinations? Is he tatingly to the opposite side. No one can believe that sh they have something pertinent or important to to be assailed as false to the cause and party of was influenced in the slightest degree by opposition to the say; and who, ignorant of bars, billiard-rooms, the Union who stood by both in the most trying mission to the Peace Conference, her mission to Montand restaurants, devote to the service of the peohour, and worked for both with an energy that gomery and all her public acts, preceding the war, clearly show how anxious she was to find a peaceful solution of ple, faithfully, their time and attention. We are succumbed to despair? Above all, is he to be conever changing; that the world is too much governed, and that statutes so multiplied that in the ordinary transactions of life, a lawyer must be resorted to for exposition of the law, become a nui- which intrigued with notorious rebels for the set- In honor, she stands to-day true and loyal to the Govern sance to be abated to simpler elements as soon as tlement on terms that would have been alike dis-

tions to the United States, we have, for the sake equivocation" toward the Union Party, on the tesof economy, a suggestion to make; that the Assem- timony of a journal which a few months ago dibly forthwith adjourn, ordering and empowering candidate for the Mayoralty, and on that occasion their officers to authenticate and publish as laws became the avowed and confidential ally of no less whatever bills may be sent on from Washington a "Copperhead" than Mr. Fernando Wood? City for the purpose.—Daily Journal, 10th.

# Poverty.

Johnson remarked that a poor man could not be say quietly. The result is as follows: a gentleman, and scarcely honest.

Whatever truth there may be in these "dicta," in their application to more favored regions and more prosperous nations, they are undoubtedly false as regards the South at present. Wealth so far from determining the moral "status" of a man here, exposes to suspicion, if it be not a badge of

With us poverty, now, is general, if not universal. With us poverty is respectable, for all our S. D. Wallace people feel and know that "the true test of a pa- R. J. Jones.... triot is that his fortunes grow with the growing Jas. Macomber. fortunes, and decline with the declining fortunes | S. M. West.

Multitudes of our purest and best are so reduced in circumstances by the late war, that did not J. H. Ryan. pride forbid, they might cry "Da obolum Beli-

The costly mansion, the luxurious equipage, and sumptuous apparel, are not here the "criteria" of O. G. Parsley, Sen. merit ; rags if they cover a true and loyal body, W. H. Lippitt. constitute a robe of dignity. The man who has Geo. Harriss. done his duty fearlessly can confidently look his Dr. E. A. Anderson. neighbor in the face, for the latter knows that Scattering. he who has done his duty in a period of severest W. A. Wright tid, will henceforth in every contingency prove A. E. Hall..... a good man and worthy citizen.

Whatever may be his privations, whatever his J. G. Bauman. daily vexations, sustained by a soul free from selfreproach, the genuine Southern man, equal to all fortunes, may serenely face the storm of adversity, proudly exclaiming "me mea virtute involvo."

# Mr. Thos. Settle.

It seems by an article which may be found in another part of this paper, which appeared in the Raleigh Sentinel of the 7th inst., that Mr. Settle, sate speaker of the Senate, after resigning his position as speaker, in consequence of his election as floor of the Senate, as senator from Rockingham, prove entirely true. and entered into the contest for the election of his successor as speaker. We do not know, or do forth by the World: we care, how Mr. Settle voted in that election, but it appears to us that his conduct was indecorous

In the first place he was elected Speaker, then Solicitor, and it was understood that he would accept a seat in the U.S. Senate, or a position upon

past are so many tender associations, and with

He assures us that the General Assembly will

cept at the expense of feelings of personal degradation and places our citizens in a position seemingly equivocal to

vnose future so many sanguine aspirations. These whom the boys call "old fogies" voted, we suspect, from apprehension of imaginary evil, imaginary good, voted in the affirmative. The dent on Saturday last.

eagerness with which some of the latter advocated the change, recalled to us the line-

"Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." We sincerely trust that the fondest hopes of the friends of the city may be realized, and not be betrayed by a test once applied by a hungry Irishman, of whom we heard the following story: He was seen with two equal morsels of bread in each

hand, taking first a bite from one, and then from cy this bread, and that meat; but, by the powers, a hungry stomach spurns the trick ..."

The Tribune has thrown off the mask under which it has for some time assailed the President. and openly arraigns him on a charge of disloyalty to the Union Party, by whom he was elected. profitable task, to trace the stealthy steps which have led the Tribune to its present position. So long as a hope remained that the radicals might use President Johnson for their own purposes, so long the Tribune played the fawning apologist and I do not deem it inappropriate to submit to the Senate, the sycophantic defender. At times it assumed the following reflections upon the subject. the role of the patron, applauding the course of the President, and patting him encouragingly.-Gradually, as events seemed to indicate the weakness of the faith on which it had depended, it put on the broad phylactery of the Pharisee, implored the President with a genuine nasal sniffle, prayed trusted that all would yet be well. When the Veto Message upset the last of the radical calculations, it might have been supposed that the Tribune would be ferocious. But it was not. It was simply for the moment paralyzed. With the return to which we have adverted—the lie by implication, and the slander in a shape embodying the least possible responsibility. Now, after days of selves, and the citizens of each State would owe primary affort and nights of cogitation, our cotemporary allegiance to their own State and by its organized action effort and nights of cogitation, our cotemporary would have occupied at once, and flatly charges the President with cultivating rebel sympathy, and acting dishonestly toward the Union Party. The eballition of spleen to which the Tribune treated its friends yesterday, has not taken outsiders by surprise. Everybody has seen that to this complexion the affair would come at last, and counsel. there is a general feeling of relief now that the Pharisee is seen to be an unsanctimonious partisan, and the virtuous reviler and unmistakable

There are some, probably, who will be content, in the present aspect of the controversy, to exhibit Tribune, the complainant, and Andrew Johnson, the individual complained against, the popular judgment will not be difficult of interpretation. when the issue to be decided is one of patriotic Johnson done, it will be asked, that he should be arraigned for listening to "treasonable inculcations" without rebuke, and dealing disingenuously with To our remarks, there are an honorable few who his Union friends? Is not his record during the macy in matters of construction, the sentiment of North cede in peace—which, under the shadow of defeat, urged peace on the basis of a dismembered Unionastrous and dishonorable to the Union cause? Is Andrew Johnson to be suspected of casting, "in As regards laws demanded by our present rela- his lot with the Copperheads," and "disguise and

### The Election Yesterday

To ascertain the will of the people relative to the "Acceptance" or "Refusal" of the charter incorporating the "in-It has been said that poverty is never of equal habitants of Wilmington," and changing the town into dignity in the contrast with wealth; and Dr. that of a city, passed off spiritedly, and we are pleased to For Acceptance. Refusal . . . Majority for Acceptance...... FOR MAYOR. A. H. VanBokkelen.

John Dawson... Majority for VanBokkelen... FOR ALDERMEN. J. G. Burr.... J. Shackelford Scattering.

W. S. Anderson

The following gentlemen were chosen by lot, by the Sheriff, as Aldermen for the longer term : WARD No. 1 .- R. J. Jones. WARD NO. 2 .- J. G. Burr.

WARD NO. 3 .- W. H. Lippitt.

WARD NO. 4 .- A. E. Hall.

Daily Journal, 9th. Semmes' Release.

We are happy to see the statement made by the New York World, of the release of Commander Solicitor of his District, took his seat upon the Semmes, late of the Alabama, We trust it may

"President Johnson has done a just and politic act in releasing Semmes, the late commander of Johnson has exercised no purpose to destroy the civil in the extreme, not to question its legality. But parole upon the surrender of Johnston's army, and the Alabama, from arrest. He was admitted to in this we are not surprised. For during this session of the Legislature Mr. Settle has strongly to molest him. The national honor was vindicareminded us of "Oliver Twist, asking for more." ted when the Kearsage sunk the Alabama, and it would be a pitiful business to punish a foe we had overcome in an open contest. Why not let bygones be by-gones?"

certainly adjourn on Monday next.

Lieutenant General Grant, Senators Doolittle, Cowan and Lane of Kansas, and several other repin the negative, while the boys, in anticipation of resentatives, were in consultation with the Presi-

#### Judge Howard's Report.

We published some days since the report of the joint select committee on Banks and Banking, and at that time entered our protest to the dangerous doctrines therein, and to the more dangerous consequences, if acquiesced in, to which they would

We now call attention to the very able argument submitted by Judge Howard, in the Senate, on Monday last, published below, as a full and explicit answer to a report conceived in error, and sophistical in deduction.

Judge Howard's report does credit not only to his head, but to his heart. The mind is frequently the mirror of the feelings, and if we are per-The New York Times in an article upon the re- mitted to judge of these reports by this test, how lations of the President to political parties, thus much we see to admire in the one, and have reason to fear, in the other.

#### Judge Howard's Report upon the Report of the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred not considered or adopted any particular course of reas-oning, by which they have arrived at this conclusion, but

From a very short time after the formation of the Government up to our civil war, the country was divided into parties, radically differing in their interpretations of the Constitution. All agreed that in the exercise of its powers the General Governnment was supreme. All agreed that the General Government was a government of enumerated powers and that the powers not granted were reserved to the States or the people of the States.

The difficulty arose with reference to questions arising The difficulty arose with reference to questions arising between the General and State governments, as to the "mode and measure of redress," should a State believe her rights invaded or her institutions in danger. To settle these questions, it was contended on the one hand that the Supreme Court of the United States where the matter could be brought before it, or where it could not, Congress was the final arbiter; on the other hand, that these being but part of the General Government could not have been intended by the founders of the government as the ultimate tribunal; that the States had to judge for themwould, in the final arbitrament of the question, be free from any act of treason. These views were held every conceivable modification, and on all sides by the purest and best men of the country, men in whose hearts here never entered the slightest desire to overthrow on form of government. Enlarged freedom made our people tenacious of opinion and exacting inwhat they believe their rights; while the thrist for office and power stimulate party leaders beyond the moderation of sober and safe The guage of battle was thrown and accepted, and the issue was decided against the South. The issue was a plain one neither party misunderstanding it—and a successful effort to extend it to the destruction of a State Government or the extension of the power the General Government, beyond the Constitution, will be direct assumption of power and will be the beginning of the end of our form of government.

In the conflict of parties for place and power, when in juxtaposition the respective political characters either being in the ascendency unsettles for their own profit or advantage the fundamental principles of the covernment, it is done to be followed as a preceden and claimed as a justification by its opponers, should they afterwards succeed in attaining the ascendency, or should the party continue in the security of its new power will engender, as History teaches it always has step by step, to the concentration of all power, or a might

revolution terminating generally in despotism. With regard to the question of Federal or State supre form of Government or republican institutions, and he the question. She felt that independent of the principle involved, one half of her property was in jeopard never submit to deprivation of rights without a blow Manfully she faught; manfully she submitted to defeat councils of the nation, which vindicated the national construction with the sword, that soon her rights, not involve ed or forfeited in the late contest, will be nobly acknowl edged.

Her constitutional right to existence, to representation to equality in the Union, have never been in issue, excepas incident to slavery, which is now no more, and the of ligation of every representative and official bind them t guarantee their preservation. To destroy them must be lone in the exercise of wanton, super-constitutional power. Not only is this true in principle, but North Carolina has so ordained. In her late convention, the delegates of the people unanimously agreed, that at the close of the war without legislation, the ordinance of separation was nul and void; all but nine holding that it had at all times been null and void. A closer scrutiny than that taken by th committee on Banks will also show that President John son's plan of restoration accords with this principle. The position of that great patriot and stateman, while an excited public sentiment, not yet calmed by the return of peace demanded stretch of power beyond the constitution. in its cry of passion and prejudice, was always more con servative than the position of this report.

He has, indeed, ventured on debatable ground; yet it is apparent that, step by step, he is withdrawing himself within the sacred precincts of the constitution, and that done, he will stand forth its safe interpreter and sure defender. We believe he will be sustained by the "sober

second thought" of the American people.

President Johnson, yielding somewhat to the storm of feeling aroused by the assassination of President Lincoln, and doubtless believing that the public honor, in justly according to those interested, whatever plighted faith might require, could be safely intrusted to those upon whom would devolve the duty of again putting in full operation the organism of government, adjudged all the officials of the State, executive, legislative and judicial, to have been principals in the "rebellion," and by revolutionary act, usurpers of powers, exercising the functions tionary act, usurpers of powers, exercising the functions of their respective offices, in violation of the authority of the United States. By military fiat, he declared the regular offices of the State, neither destroyed nor to be destroy ed, but vacant, and announced that "whereas, the rebellion has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government," therefore, he directed such action as would reorganize, not destroy, the State Government, "whereby justice might be established, doment, "whereby justice might be established, down the state of th mestic tranquiity insured and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property. purports to be so far from destructive, as to be positively restorative, and any destruction must be claimed not as affected by the President as conquerer, but by the State of her own wrong. This is further elucidated by the whole proclamation. It was issued by virtue of that clause in the Constitution "that the United States shall guarantee 5 to every State in the Union a republican form of government," and was accompanied by no further interference with the laws of the State or the rights of its citizens, slavery excepted, than the suspension usually incident i military occupation.

The State being without a Legislature (whether rightfully or not) there was no constitutional authority within the State whereby a Convention could be called. A Convention was called. Its delegates elected by the recognized loyal citizens of the State when organized, become according to all republican theory, the supreme authority within the State. Born of necessity, and intended to repair the damaged machinery of State Government, it was the exponent of the views of the President. Its action approved by him, recognized no disintegration of the State—its constitution, its laws, were never questioned, except such as were in violation of the authority of the United States. The required modifications were proposed and adopted, and an ordinance, never supposed to be remedial, but expressly declaratory, was passed, not to ordain

laws, but to make known, what was well understood to b Many of these proceedings were of course irregular. so far as they became facts accomplished. In the exercise of the constitutional authority, or the rights of a conquer-ing sovereign, did such pertain to our President, as they The announcement of his liberation is thus set tend to the utmost limit of authority; but in the exercise

of military power, force must execute its decrees irreversi-bly, or they will have no binding virtue. With the exception of the abolition of slavery, President

rights of the Fouth.
"Amid the clash of arms, constitution and laws ar try, especially the South, has great cause to congratulate itself, that amid the perplexities of a question so new and complex, the President has borne himself so well. The Constitution of the United States, the Convention

of North Carolina and President Johnson's plan of recon-struction, all speak for the preservation of the State and It appears from the legislative proceedings, the Superior Court bench. How insatiate. The that the Senate declared the Solicitorship vacant that the Senate that the Senat against the doctrines of the report. Yet it is not to be de nied that a party fearfully powerful has adopted the the

Destruction, if lawful, would have made legitimate the seizing and appropriating the effects of our citizens by the despoiler; and the banks to-day are either the property of the corporators, subject to their liabilities, or if the State

the corporators, subject to their manifiles, or if the state was destroyed, the property of the only government having, at the time, dominion over the land.

The laws of a country, submitting to a conquering sovereign of a separate and distinct kingdom, can, when suspended, retain their vitality until expressly abrogated and annulled, and a new system of laws inaugurated. Our president or Fodoral Government, stand in no such posi-President, or Federal Government, stand in no such posi-tion, possess no such power, and no acts, based on the ssumption of such power, have yet transpired. GEO. HOWARD,

Many years ago, in General Washington's day States. We allude to the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. It was prior, we believe, to Shay's munion with the Republican party, and has been ebellion in New England. Both of these rebel- a constant member of it ever since it was organilions were quelled without trouble, and a full history of them, and of the law of treason, as laid down by the men who framed the Constitution, will be found in Wharton's State Trials—the only

ense of Gen. Washington and his advisers. not be treading on near as dangerous ground, nor cumscribed or abridged his liberty to liquor.

he distillery and brewery are closed, and the proprietor walks about "like one who treads a banmet hall deserted." Hoosiers and suckers, who, a few weeks ago, were fine, portly, rosy-cheeked men, seem to have collapsed and dried up, so much so as to be obliged to ballast themselves to prevent their being blown away by the high winds on the prairies. And the Sioux, Cheyennes, Blackfeet and other friendly tribes, are in danger of becoming total abstinence men. Many an invalid and sick woman (always sick when they have not got whisky) are suffering for their bitters. Now, we do not wish to alarm any one, nor to raise the price of this article, to many men the staff of life; but it is a fact that the distilleries and breweries from Maryland to Minnesota are doing very little. All through the West they are being closed by the government, revenue officers for violation of its laws. In Huron county, Ohio, a great distilling country, there is not a distillery but what has been thus stopped. In Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois, the exciseman's magic wand has been waved with wonderful effect, and numberless frauds to enormous extent practiced on the government been detected. Hundreds of breweries and distilleries being "disloyal," i. e. not having paid the tax, were seized upon, and millions of dollars of

material and high wines forfeited to the government. These admirable proceedings have, however, created great discontent amongst the whisky-making, whisky-drinking people out West. Deep are the imprecations of the Macs and the O's at the suppression of their stills and the confiscation of their property. As for the Hans and the Ottos, when they behold a United States Marshal walking off with the keys of their beer cellars, it is more than German nature can bear. With the most uncouth oaths, they stamp and rage, and dance around as though bitten by a tarantula; their howls of fury and despair can be heard across the Father of Waters. As for the numerous and industrious crowds of beer bummers, they set them down by the shore and weep. As the informer gets half the penalty, there is no hope of any release; the grasp is closer than that of grim death to a defunct African. The natural results are that the frauds are enormous and great discontent exists on the subject. At the present Congress extraordinary efforts have been made to have the tax of two dollars per gallon reduced, but it has not succeeded, and probably will not, as there are a large number of total abstinence men in the lower house, and no people hate "drinking" more

than reformed topers.—Rich. Times. President Johnson's Policy. Throughout the Northern States the democrats are loudly applauding Andrew Johnson. The chairman of the Pennsylvania democratic central committee has issued an address in which, having stated that the democracy of that State had announced their "unequivocal endorsement of the respration policy of President Johnson," he makes the returns in the department on the 1st of March. following appeal to them:

"Organize to sustain the President, to sustain our principles, to restore the Union, to vindiate the supremacy of you race," &c. In the same spirit in which the address, from

which we have above quoted, is expressed, the the Philadelphia Age, the leading democratic paper of Pennsylvania, in the course of an article edies that sometimes make an occasion of joy

North-a reserve guard to the conservative repub- came involved in a dispute, in the morning, which icans-who are ready to sustain the President." policy have utterly sundered the republican orgaelements of that party are uniting under the leadership of Stevens and Sumner and Chase, in a violent warfare upon the essential principles of a constitutional Union of the States, while the conser- tinued round of gayety and pleasure. vative portion, guided by such men as Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Raymond, of New York, and Dixon, of Connecticut, is fully committed to the policy of the administration. The breach already existing between these wings of the republican party is an incurable one. It is inevitable that, in the next autumn elections throughout the Northern States, the mass of conservative republicans and the democrats will boldly sustain the President and act together at the ballot box.—Rich. E.c.

Josh Billings said the other night, that a good

Practical Working of the Freedmen's Bureau. We published some days ago a letter of Major Henry C. Lawrence, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in which he recorded his experience in dealing with the planters and the negrees on the question of labor. In that letter, the humane and considerate behaviour of the white population was contrasted most unfavorably with the sullen, idle and unprofitable habits of the blacks. We have the pleasure today, of presenting to our readers another communication from the pen of Major Lawrence, written before the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, but containing the most effective and arose the first internal trouble of the United unanswerable arguments against that measure. It must be kept in mind that Major L. is in full com-

zed. His letter is as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 14, 1866. I confess I am tired out and half worn out with the annoyances of my position and need rest; and volume of State Trials the United States as yet boasts. As curiosities of literature and memoriviews that seem to prevail in Congress that I am als of a past age-as the opinions and views of unwilling to be even an humble instrument in aidantiquated fogies, who were behind the times—it ing to carry them out. Whilst there was, and may be well for the enlightened men and lawyers could be, no law but military law, or rather auof the present day to recur to these State trials—thority, the bureau was a necessity to some extent. certainly not for information ; we do not insinuate But to continue it after the States shall have given so flagrant an insult. They will there find the the blacks their civil rights seems to be the very opinion of that illustrious Virginian, Mr. Attorney reverse of sound policy, considered simply with General Edmund Randolph, on what constitutes reference to that. It will engender hatred toward treason, and the rights of the States; and it was the blacks on the part of the whites as a favored he unquestionably more than any other man class to whom extra legal protection is given by of that day, who participated most prominently the Federal Government-hatred toward the Govin the framing and structure of the Federal Con- ernment itself, which, by this system, pronounces stitution as it stood before the late war. His the people regardless of justice, and brands courts views on the subject will repay a perusal, as well and bar and juries, in advance, as ready perjurers. as those of Judge Thomas McKean, and other It substitutes for men learned in the law, and soon Pennsylvania jurists and lawyers who were en- to administer it-for trial by jury and right of gaged in the trial of the whisky insurrectionists appeal—the decision of men who, in many cases, who resisted the excise laws of the United States if not most, will know nothing of law; who will in Western Pennsylvania. These eminent jurists often be prejudiced, and some, judging from the and statesmen of the North in those cases lay past, will be corrupt. It will incite in the blacks, down the doctrine which is commonly known as to some extent, a sense of independence of the State Rights" very broadly, and in a way which local laws—sanction their distrust of them, the would doubtless greatly shock some of their decourts and the people, and certainly cannot scendants at Philadelphia or Harrisburg in the tend to educate them in the duties of citizens. present day. However, the whisky riot was Instead of allaying, it will beget jealousy and mieted mainly by the great prudence and good ill-will between the races to a greater degree than now exists, and finally produce the But whisky will keep making trouble, whether very evils it is intended to guard against. n the domestic or social circle or in political And how such a system can be exercised except economy or government; whether in the abstract as a temporary military necessity in a conquered or concrete, it is exciting. There is one right in country I cannot conceive. It is liable to all our this land of liberty of ours that the refined and old objections to the "Fugitive Slave law," and, polished, free and independent American citizen unlike that, will be an ever-present, ever-acting nust have, and that is the right to drink when he evil; and its provisions are very incomplete for bleases. You might suspend the writ of habeas the end proposed, unless it is assumed that miliorpus for many a man; you might reduce the tary authority is to remain paramount. For inintelligent voter" to the condition of Thaddeus stance, I can fine a man \$50 and imprison him of Warsaw, Kossuth or the chronic garlicky Ital- thirty days; but in case of murder of a black, the ian patriot, damning the Austrians, and you would district or department military commander must order trial by court-martial. Upon conviction, the infringing half as dear a privilege, as if you cir- case may, of course, go to the Secretary of War for review. Such a trial is in progress now at Beranger said, we believe, that if he could but Raleigh. If this system is to be retained after make the national songs for a people, he could do the States shall be reconstructed—whenever that with them as he pleased. We say let us make may be—and if this is republicanism or self-govtoddies for them. But our remarks apply more ernment, I shall despair of ever being able to particularly to "ye Western land—the great comprehend the first principles of political science. Northwest-inhabited by people of every nation But if a State should establish such a judicial sysand language under the sun-Buck-eyes, Hoo- tem, I think the Federal Government might well siers. Pukes, Hawk-eyes, Suckers, Danes, Dutch- be called upon to enforce its guarantee of repubmen, Schleswig-Holsteiners, Norwegians and In-lican government to the people of that State. I dians, with some few Yankees. There free drinks think it would be a less outrage upon the princing in consequence of the frequency of elections) and ples of self-government and upon the Constitution ree distilleries, before the war, were the rule, and to treat the South as conquered territory, and the privilege of making and drinking liquor all govern it by our territorial system, than to do lowed the largest liberty. No excise, no internal what is proposed to be done; and in that case Mr. revenue laws cramped whisky's expansive power. Sumner might secure juries composed equally of The smoke from the chimnies of thousands of distil- white and black men. I felt ashamed for myself leries marked the prairie and gladdened the eye of as an American, and for my Government, when, the thirsty traveler as he whipped his tired trotter a few days ago, Judge Buxton of the Supreme over the dusty road. But now the smoke from Court of this State, called at my office to inquire hose altars of Baal no longer rolls up towards as to the extent of the jurisdiction he would be and his commission should have dated from that Heaven. The fires have gone out, the doors of permitted to exercise in a term he was about to

### The Public Debt.

The following is the statement of the public

debt of the United States on the 1	st of March,
1866 :	
DEBT BEARING COIN INTERES	r.
Character of When Redeemable	
Issue. or Payable.	Amount.
6 p. ct. bds Dec. 31, 1867 and July	
1, 1868	\$18,323,591 80
5 p. ct. bdsJan. 1, 1871	20,000,000 00
5 p. et. bdsJan. 1, 1871	7,022,000 00
6 p. ct. bds Dec. 31, 1880 and June	
30, 1881	282,693,100 00
6 p. ct. 5-20 bds May 1, 1867 or May 1,	*** ***
1882	514,780,500 00
6 p. ct. 5-20 bds	100 000 000 00
1, 1884	100,000,000 00
1 1005	61,263,000 00
1, 1885	61,263,000 00
5 p. ct. 10-40 bds March 1, 1874, or March 1, 1904	179 700 100 00
6 p. ct. Oregon War	112,700,100 00
bonds July 1, 1881	1.016.000.00
Domesti 1, 1001	1,010,000 00
Total	1.177.867.291.80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTER	1,111,001,201 00
	E51.
6 p ct. bonds,	A1 000 000 00
Union P. R. R., Nov. 1, 1895	\$1,632,000 00
6 p ct. bonds, C. P. R. R. CoJan. 16, 1895	0 969 000 00
4, 5 and 6 p et.	2,302,000 00
tempo'ry loan 10 days' notice after	
tempo'ry loan 10 days' notice after 30 days'	118 577 990 50
Certific'es of in-	110,011,000 00
debtebness 1 year from date	62 264 000 00
1 and 2 year 5 p	2,201,000 00
1 and 2 year 5 p ct. notes	8.536.900.00
interest notes3 years from date	174.012.141 00
2 yr 7-30 treas- ury notes3 years from date	818,044,000 00
Total	1,185,428,980 50
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR	PAYMENT.
Texas Indemnity bonds	Amount.
Three year 7-30 Treasury notes	167 250 00
Bonds	91 969 00
Treasury notes	118 161 64
Temporary loan, coin	1 206 00
Total	\$985,979,64

United States notes..... \$423,485,373 00 Fractional current 27,523,734 52 12,627,600 00 \$463,586,707 52 .\$2,827,868,959 46 Amount in Treasury, coin..... Amount in Treasury, currency. . Amount of debt, less in Tressury...... \$2,711,850,000 12 The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and treasurer's

> HUGH McCOLLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

SAD AFFAIR.—We are pained to learn that the tournament at Laurinburg, on Wednesday last, was the scene of one of those heart-rending tragand festivity, one of sadness and tears. Major D. There are eighteen thousand democrats in the G. Monroe and Mr. Angus Shaw, it appears, be-

was renewed several times during the day. Dur-It is distinctly foreshadowed that a grand naling the last altercation Major Monroe knocked State bonds, it will be useless for the State or he tional party, with Andrew Johnson as its recogniz- Mr. Shaw down, who immediately rose and shot citizens to make effort to extend their credit. ed leader, will be the triumphant constitutional his adversary through the head, killing him in-Union party in the future. The fundamental is- stantly. These gentlemen had been warm persues growing out of the President's restoration sonal friends, and the tragic affair which has resulted in the death of one and the unhappiness of may perhaps impress the masses for a while, but nization as it existed in '60 and '64. The radical the other, has evoked the deepest sorrow from the hearts of their many friends.

Major Monroe was the son-in-law of Rev. J. P.

An American Professorship in an English University.—Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, of Liverpool, offers to endow a lectureship at Cambridge, England, for the purpose of teaching American geography, and modern American history. He

proposes to found the lectureship in Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be devoted to and places our citizens in a position seemingly equivocal to the government, when it is but the candid exhibition of the instincts of honorable men.

Believing with President Johnson that the destruction of a State would as effectually destroy our constitutional Union, as its secession, I have not thought proper to weigh the great principles upon which depends the stability of our Government, with the hopes of gain held out by the Beport. These, however, I deem entirely illusory.

These, however, I deem entirely illusory.

The destruction of a series of lectures in the sissence in the candid exhibition of the United States. The University in England, on the history, literature and institutions of the United States. The lectures would be delivered every two years, and the lecture would be chosen by Harvard College, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge having the right of veto on the appointment.

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From the Kniekerbocker I Have No Wife.

BY AN OLD AND INCORRIGIBLE MEMBER OF THE BACHELOR

I have no wife !-young girls are fair, But how it is I cannot tell,
No sooner they are wed than their
Enchantments bid them all farewell;
The girls, God bless them! make us yearn To risk all odds and take a wife, To cling to one and not to turn Ten thousand in the dance of life.

I have no wife!-who'd have his nose Forever tied to one lone flower, E'en though that flower should be a rose, Oh, better far the bright bouquet Of flowers of every clime and hue, By turns to charm the mind away, And fragrance in the heart renew.

I have no wife !- I now can change From grave to gay, from light to sad, And in my freedom wide can range, Fret for a while, and then be glad. I now can heed a siren's tongue, And know that eyes glance not in vain! Make love apace, and being "flung, Get up and try my luck again!

I have no wife!—and I can dream, Of girls who are worth their weight in gold, Can bask my heart in Love's broad beam, And dance to think it yet unsold: Or I can gaze upon a brow Which mind and beauty doth enhance; Go to the shrine and make my bow, And thank the Fates I have a chance!

I have no wife !- and, like a wave, Can float away to any land. Curl up and kiss or gently lave, The sweetest flowers that were at hand: A pilgrim I bend before The shrine which heart and mind approve, Or, Persian like, I can adore Each star that gems the heavens above.

I have no wife !--in heaven, they say, Such things as weddings are not known; Unyoked the blissful spirits stray O'er fields where care no shade has thrown Then why not have a heaven below, And let fair Hymen hence be sent? It would be fine; but as things go, Unwedded folks won't be content

FORREIGN APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNson. - In the British Parliament, in the course of the debate upon the Queen's speech, the Earl of Derby said:

We all must concur in rejoicing that, after years of bloody warfare, sanguinary war has been put an end to in the now reunited States of America I fully concur with the speech in commending the wise and prudent manner in which, after the war has terminated, the President has sought to repair the ravages of civil war. [Hear hear.] He seems to seek the best means of restoring the tranquility of the country, and we cannot refrain from hoping that his efforts will be crowned with sucess. The diminution of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery must always be subjects of congratulation, but I fear that the abolition of slavery in America has entailed much misery on the slaves themselves, and that they are but very imperfectly prepared to undertake the duties and responsibilities of freedom.

#### The Speakership,

Hon. Thos. Settle resigned his Speakership on vesterday, because of his election as Solicitor in the fifth Judicial Circuit, took his seat among the members and joined in the voting for a new

The precedent set by the Speaker is liable to se cious objection, and as it may form a precedent in future, it appears to us the principle should be settled. It is understood that the Speaker accepts the

office of Solicitor, to which he has been elected and its duties commenced on Monday last. He is understood to be the Solicitor of that District. time. The Judge of the Circuit appoints some one, what ?-Solicitor of the Circuit? not. But he appoints some one to represent So licitor Settle in his absence. Mr. Settle, there fore, is either the Solicitor or the office is vacant. If the office be vacant, the Legislature should proeed at once to fill it. If the office be not vacant hen Mr. Settle's seat is vacated and he of course

as no right to vote. We simply look at the legality of the case. W rill not allow ourself to investigate the propriety r the motives of his course—to inquire into the easons which have influenced him. These may e called up, when it becomes necessary to examne the record of the late Speaker. Raleigh Sentinel, 70

recley thinks Ex-Rebels Would be the Best Repre-

Mr. Sherman wants southern States represented Congress—represented now—but insists that no erson who has taken part in the late rebellion hall be admitted to a seat. Now, notoriously early all the white people of those States had aken part in that rebellion, and so are excluded y the terms of the existing act and of Mr. Sher

Now we object to that programme, that its sucess will not conciliate, nor tranquilize, nor satis the south, and that it ought not to do so. It is ll very well to insist that the south must be repre ented by "loyal men"—nobody disputes that. But to say that they must always have been loyalhat Georgia and Mississippi and South Carolin nust send to Congress no man who ever willingly ided the rebelllon-is to mock her with a semi lance, yet deny her the reality of representation is to tantalise, and irritate, rather than tranquilze and conciliate the south. What earnest Unionst wants to see Alexander H. Stephens denied the eat in the Senate to which he has just been electd, and some insignificant, who represents only is own audacious aspirations, admitted in his tead? Depend on it, the "south" is not to be atisfied, nor even "restored" by any sham repsentation. Mr. Sherman means well; but his laster is too small for the wound, and will rather nflame than heal it. We are confident we express the general feeling of the southern whites when we say that they prefer to be kept out of Congress rather than admitted, if, when admitted, they are allowed to send to Congress only representative who can swear that they never voluntarily aided the rebellion.-N. Y. Tribune, 28th ult.

AN APT SIMILE. - Mr. Mudie, the author of some popular works on "The Seasons," was originally teacher in Dundee. He happened to be one of a tea party at the house of Rev. Dr. M---. The Doctor was reputed for the suavity of his manners, and his especial politeness towards the fair sex. Handing a dish of honey to one of the ladies, he said, in his wonted manner:

weet—so like yourself.' Mr. Mudie could not restrain his native tendency to humor, so, handing the butter-dish to the host, he exclaimed:

"Do take a little honey, Miss -; 'tis so

"Do take a little butter, Doctor; 'tis so soft-so like yourself.'

The State Credit. Under the delays and doubts created by the in

action of the Legislature, North Carolina credit must continue to decline. Should the Legislature fail to pass a bill funding the interest due on the If that is done, the State could not bor ow on any safe terms \$100,000 for five years,

Promises or pledges contained in resolutions do not move a doll or from the pocket of capitalist, who loans only to prompt paymaster What a sad end to a tournament, which, but for or who, if they cannot pay, will at least do the

The objection to compounding the States' interterest as a settled practice, would be hazardous McPherson, an esteemed Presbyterian minister of but not half so much so as the loss of credit. It is proposed simply as a remedy for the present exigency, until the State can rally from her de pressed condition, and as the only resort left the State. It is an unsound maxim, when you cannot do as well as you desire, to do nothing. Wisdom demands that when you cannot do as you wish, do the best you can .- Sentinel.

The following beautiful inscription is to be seen